The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,393.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
——— including postage	,, 72	0
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First insertion	Rs. 5	0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 650 tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 23rd November, at noon.

	Nov.		Dec.
Leave Bombay	23	Leave Galle	1
,, Rutnagherry	24	,, Negapatam	3
,, Vingorla	24	,, Pondicherry	4
,, Carwar	25	,, Madras	6
,, Mangalore	26	,, Coconada	8
,, Cannanore	27	,, Vizagapatam	9
,, Calicut	27	,, Bimlipatam	9
,, Beypore	27	,, Gopalpore	10
,, Cochin	28	,, False Point	11
,, Tuticorin	29	Arrive Calcutta	12
,, Colombo	30		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The steam-ship ABYSSINIA, 1,129 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Templeton, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 29th November, at noon.

Up.	Nov.	Down.	Dec.
Leave Bombay	29	Leave Bussorah	17
,, Kurrachee......Dec.	3	,, Fao	17
,, Guadur	4	,, Bushire	19
,, Muscat	7	,, Linga	21
,, Bunder Abbas	9	,, Bunder Abbas	23
,, Linga	10	,, Muscat	25
,, Bushire	13	,, Guadur	27
,, Fao	14	,, Kurrachee	29
Arrive Bussorah	15	Arrives Bombay......Jan.	1

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well known First Class Steamer PHLOX, E. Baker, Commander, will leave for the undernoted Ports, every TUESDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M.

Unjunwell,
Rutnagherry,
Jeytapoor,

Malwan,
Vingorla,
Goa, Panjim.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KATTYWAR COAST.

STEAMER GENERAL OUTRAM, Captain Teasdale, will be despatched on TUESDAY, 23rd instant, at 10 A.M., to CUTCH MANDVEE, and NAVA NUGGUR calling at VERAVUL, POREBUNDER, and DWARKA.

For Freight and Passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, Bombay, 22nd November, 1869.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
,, Rutnagherry	Sunday.	,, Beypore	Saturday.
,, Malwan	,,	,, Calicut	,,
,, Vingorla	,,	,, Tellicherry	,,
,, Goa	Monday.	,, Cannanore	,,
,, Carwar	,,	,, Mangalore	Sunday.
,, Compta	,,	,, Compta	Monday.
,, Mangalore	Tuesday.	,, Carwar	,,
,, Cannanore	Wednesday.	,, Goa	Tuesday.
,, Tellicherry	,,	,, Vingorla	,,
,, Calicut	,,	,, Malwan	,,
,, Beypore	,,	,, Rutnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer TILLY, Captain Kingcome, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 P.M.

For freight and passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 22nd November, 1869.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE.

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

LA COMPAGNIE MARC FRAISSINET PERE et FILS of Marseilles beg to announce, that they are about to establish a DIRECT STEAM SERVICE between BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

In accordance with the above the steam ship ASIE, Captain Laperiere, will be despatched from Bombay about the 15th December next, and will be followed, at intervals of five weeks time, by large and powerful steamers specially built for this service.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all transit fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
,, Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
,, Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
,, Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 9th November, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship GLENROY, arrived from Mauritius, are requested to forward their Delivery Orders, accompanied by Bills of Lading, for our Countersignature, and to pay their Freight to us, and to send off Boats at once for their Cargo, otherwise the goods will be landed as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned, as provided for in the Bills of Lading.

Captain Adley will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for Captain Adley, Ship Glenroy.

ISAAC BROWN,
SHIP and HOUSE PLUMBER, PAINTER,
GLAZIER, GASFITTER, BELL HANGER,
PAPER HANGER, and GENERAL DECORATOR.
ZINC AND TIN WORKER,
COPPERSMITH WORK
AND BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS UNDERTAKEN.

All orders punctually attended to on the most favourable terms
Office No. 1, Tamarind Lane, opposite Royal Hotel, Fort.
Works carried on No. 26, A. Grant Road.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON,
successors to
Messrs. DIXON AND Co.,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SMITHS, ENGINEERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS.
MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS,
PUMPS, TANKS,
IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every three weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship KRISHNA, 1,500 Tons, Captain Cradock, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 29th November.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.
2 ,, Under Vests.
2 ,, Linen Collars.
1 ,, Fine Cotton Socks.
1 ,, Fine Merino Socks.
½ ,, Fine Merino Drawers.
1 ,, Colored Handkerchiefs.
1 ,, White Cambric.
1 Overland Suit.
2 Sleeping Suits.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.
6 Scarfs and Ties.

1 Rug with Straps.
1 Maud.
1 Inverness Cape.
1 Hand Portmanteau.
2 Overland Trunks.
1 Clothes Bag.
1 Travelling Hat.
1 Courier Bag.
1 Easy Chair.
1 Umbrella.
1 Pair of Brushes.
Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and vice versa, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—APPLICATIONS for SCHOLARSHIPS, in Elphinstone College, must be made on or before MONDAY the 3rd of January next.

CHARTERED BANK of INDIA, AUSTRALIA, and CHINA.—MINUTES of an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, held at the London Tavern, Wednesday, the 20th day of October, 1869.

THOMAS A. MITCHELL, Esq., M. P., in the Chair.

The Advertisement convening the Meeting having been read, the following Resolution, after some introductory observations, was moved by the Chairman, and, being seconded by John Jones, Esq., was carried unanimously :—

"That an interim dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum (free of income tax), be now declared for the half year ended 30th June last, payable on and after the 27th instant."

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman and Directors, moved by Thomas Huggins, Esq., seconded by Edward Watson, Esq., and carried unanimously, the proceedings terminated.

T. A. MITCHELL, Chairman.

The WARRANTS for the DIVIDEND above declared to Shareholders of this Presidency are now in COURSE of CIRCULATION to their respective addresses.

JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

Bombay, 22nd November, 1869.

EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

The following extracts, showing the spirit in which the English Press has commented upon the recent petitions to the Court of Chancery for the winding-up of the Society, are published for the information of Policy-holders in India.

The "Daily Telegraph" concludes an elaborate article with these words—"Here is a company with a large and safe connection, and a splendid income derived in a great measure from young lives, showing that the elements of prosperity are present in abundance. But the income has been obtained at a heavy cost, and it will no doubt be the aim of the managers to reduce that cost, so far that a large additional amount may annually be available for the benefit of those who contribute the money. Should less new business be secured henceforth it will not matter so much, since, influenced by the medium of an active retained agency, and fortified by the approval which has come so significantly from a leading Judge, the assured, it may naturally be presumed, will remain constant to their several contracts. At the same time, old business can be kept together, and new be secured, by no mode so certain of success as active management, on sound principles, in view of all the world. If the directors of the European will take the public not less than their share and policy-holders into full confidence, and show that they have profited even by the sharp animadversions passed on their administration, the ordeal they have just encountered may prove the making of their society."

The "Standard" says—"The European Assurance Company has pulled through. The hearing of the petition to wind up, which had occupied Vice-Chancellor James for two long days, came to an end a few minutes before seven o'clock last night, in the presence of a deeply interested, and somewhat excited auditory, who filled the Court to overflowing, and surged around the open doors, eager to listen to the arguments of counsel, but especially anxious to catch the first intimation of judicial opinion. Of the unpopularity of the petition there was no doubt whatever. The counsel whom the company had instructed to oppose the granting of its prayer were supported by others, of whom some claimed to speak on behalf of holders of nearly two million pounds' worth of policies. A second set of learned gentlemen virtually represented the whole body of Irish assured, while others appeared on behalf of individual members of every class having a stake in the permanence and prosperity of the concern." And thus concludes—"The vigour with which the winding-up petition was met, and the success with which it has been resisted, should concur to enforce the utmost attention to these suggestions on the part of the officials. They have taken their customers into their confidence, they have appealed to them for help in their emergency, and they have not appealed in vain. * * * * By every consideration, therefore, whether of duty, gratitude, or honour, they are bound henceforth so to conduct the society as to relieve it from the possibility of reproach, and thus to make the European, not only one of the largest, but also one of the soundest, of insurance corporations."

The "Morning Post" says—"Public Opinion will no doubt judge of the European Insurance Company as Vice-Chancellor James has judged: the conclusions of the outside world have probably been arrived at, pari passu with his, and there are, we imagine, few people, if any, who will think otherwise than that the Vice-Chancellor, both as a lawyer and as a man of common sense, has come to a right decision, and has taken the best course for the interests of the parties brought before him."

The "Morning Herald" remarks—"The dismissal of the petition for winding up the European Assurance Company will calm the minds of policy-holders and others whose confidence in life assurance companies, if not in life assurance itself, had been rudely shaken by recent revelations. There was indeed no little danger lest the failure of the Albert should prove to be only the beginning of a series of similar calamities, as the signal for a panic as universal, and more injurious, than that by which, three years and a half ago, so many hundreds of trading corporations were sacrificed. Nor is it even now to be denied that at one time the European's affairs looked very ugly. If the directors had not put a bold front upon the matter, and appealed to their constituents and customers for support, an order to wind up would have been a foregone conclusion, and in that event, the wreckers would forthwith have gathered their forces together for fresh and further onslaughts upon every insurance company occupying a position not absolutely impregnable. But we may hope that the successful resistance made in the present case will make getters-up of petitions for the express purpose of preying upon the carcases of institutions with abundant elements of vitality in them, pause before they commence proceedings which may end in their own discomfiture."

The "Morning Advertiser" says—"Vice-Chancellor James has dismissed the petition for the winding-up of the European Life Assurance Company, and for the present it returns as far as possible to its old position. This qualification is a very large one. If the Association retains the confidence of a considerable number of those who as shareholders or policy-holders have invested their money in it, it cannot be doubted that the publicity which has recently been given to it has not been of a character to invite further confidence. While we say this, however, we must add that it stands in a far better position now than it did when the petitions for winding-up were first presented. At that time the 'look out' for all concerned was a very gloomy one. It seemed likely that winding-up would prove an inevitable necessity. We are sincerely glad that, in the opinion of so confident an authority as Vice-Chancellor James, that dire alternative may be avoided."

The "Daily News" says—"The Directors and Officials of the European Assurance Society have baffled the attempts made to wind-up their company; but they scarcely need to be reminded that all the value of victory depends on what you do with it. They are not likely to make the fatal mistake of rejoicing over their success and forgetting to secure the ground they have won." And thus concludes—"Future statements will no doubt be so made as to stand criticism. The Directors have fought the petitions with so much energy that they clearly believe the position of the society to be sound. Let the public know, then, the entire liabilities of the society, the classes of policy under which the liability is incurred; the whole of its assets, and what they consists of; let them be able to trace the expenditure or investment of all money paid in premiums, and to see that no more of it is squandered in huge salaries or compensations, and they will soon learn to have confidence in a society which puts confidence in them, and the European Assurance Society will become as prosperous as any."

The "Investors' Guardian" says—"Our efforts on behalf of fair play and justice towards a company exposed to an iniquitous combination and assault, have been vindicated by the result which has shown that there has been no justification for the malignant attacks directed against it." And thus concludes—"As for the European company, they have successfully gone through an ordeal which few public companies, insurance or otherwise, could have encountered. Throughout the whole of this struggle no one of their opponents has ventured a single word in disparagement of the honour and integrity of the directors and the management.

"With the elements of vigour involved in a staunch proprietary, a confident body of policy-holders, and a large and increasing income, we see no reason why an office pronounced by the Court of Chancery to be solvent should not before long obtain that acme of perfection desiderated by hostile actuaries."

The "Post Magazine" remarks, that—"No other result could have been anticipated; as the company had clearly committed no act, or default, that could bring it, legally, within the operation of the Winding-up Act. The result, with its attendant cost, which must be very heavy, will be a useful lesson to those who enter into league with a view to break-up public companies for the benefit of lawyers and candidate liquidators. If the petitioners in this case had been successful it would have been difficult to foreshadow the extent of damage that would have arisen to Life Assurance generally, as a system for making provision for families."

The "Commercial World" says—"The Life business of the European is evidently a sound one. The large annual income derived from premiums is the backbone of the company; and with the same energetic conduct continued there can be no doubt of a gradual increase. Surely such an institution ought not to be wrecked by the folly of rash men, or by the artifices of designing ones. To have erected such a business as that comprehended in the European Society, could only have been achieved by vast labour. There can be no doubt also, of the honour and integrity of the Directors and Officers. It is eminently due to them, and it is completely in the interests of both the policy-holders and shareholders that their united efforts should be strenuously exerted to sustain the European, and not to be led away to consent to wind-up or transfer its business to any other company. Indeed, we believe there is no other Life Office or set of men capable of conducting it with the slightest chance of success. The elements necessary to its preservation and safety are alone to be found within its own splendid and unrivalled organization.

"The capabilities and peculiar liabilities of a Life Office are unlike those of any other monetary institution. Its powers and position cannot be estimated by ordinary persons, or, according to rules, applicable to the circumstances of other establishments. Hasty opinions should, therefore, not be formed. No step should be taken likely to injure its character, or endanger the property of the policy-holders and shareholders, but with the greatest caution, and with the most reliable information as to every point of its constitution and operations."

By order,
C. J. WALLIS,
Assistant Secretary Indian Branches.

Bombay, 22nd November, 1869.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND CARGO.—The s. s. COLUMBIAN, from Suez, has brought the CARGOES of the following Vessels :—

ACCELERATED CARGO, Ex
s. s. DELHI, from Southampton, 23rd October.
,, BANGALORE, from Marseilles, 31st October.

UNACCELERATED CARGO, Ex
,, PERA, from Southampton, 16th October.
,, ALBANIAN, from Liverpool, 17th October.

ALFRED PARISH,
Acting Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 22nd November 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship SALISBURY, from London, are requested to send off Boats alongside at once to take delivery of their Goods, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain True, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain True will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC, and AMERICAN Co. (Limited),
Agents for Captain True, ship Salisbury.

Bombay, 23rd November 1869.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY the 8th day of December proximo at 3 P.M., for the purpose of considering and, if so determined, confirming the following Resolutions passed at the adjourned Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 12th instant :—

"That the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily."

"That Mr. James Dickson and Mr. Byramjee Curseljee Ghandy be, and they hereby are, appointed Liquidators of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited, at a remuneration of Rs. 1,000 each."

"That the Liquidators be, and they hereby are, authorized to exercise all the powers given by Section 174 of Act 10 of 1866."

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 7th and 8th December.

By order of the Board of Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd November 1869.

FRERE LAND COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons having CLAIMS on the above Company are requested to SUBMIT the same to the undersigned for ADJUSTMENT on or before the 20th December 1869, after which date no Claims will be admitted, and the liquidation of the Company will be finally closed.

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE, Liquidator.

1, Church Street, 19th November 1869.

FRERE LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited (In Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons having CLAIMS on the above Company, are requested to SUBMIT the same to the undersigned for ADJUSTMENT on or before the 20th December 1869, after which date no Claims will be admitted, and the liquidation of the Company will be finally closed. BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE, Liquidator,

1, Church Street, 19th November 1869.

ROYAL BANK of INDIA (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after the 1st December next, a FOURTH DISTRIBUTION, at the rate of Rs. 5½ per share, WILL BE PAID to the Registered Shareholders at the Bank's Office in Meadow Street.

It is requested that Shareholders should attend in person or appoint Attorneys to collect this Distribution and should bring their Certificates of Shares for registration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 25th instant to the 4th proximo.

SADANAND BALCRISHNA, Manager.

Bombay, 20th November 1869.

KURRACHEE LANDING and SHIPPING COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance and under the provisions of Section 158 of the Indian Companies Act X of 1866, a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY the 15th day of December 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering and passing the Liquidator's Account, showing the manner in which the winding up of the said Company has been conducted, with the object of making a Return of the same to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies at Bombay for the dissolution of the Company, as contemplated by Section 159 of the said Act.

J. G. TYNDALL, Liquidator.

Kurrachee, 17th November 1869.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

FOR LIFE ASSURANCE AND THE GUARANTEE OF FIDELITY IN SITUATIONS OF TRUST.

Chief Offices,
17, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON.

POLICIES PAYABLE DURING LIFE.

The Capital subscribed by nearly 2,000 Shareholders is nearly £800,000.

The Annual Income in 1868 exceeded THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHT THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

NEW PREMIUM INCOME

In 1859, 1860, 1861	£101,000	average per an.	£33,000
,, 1862, 1863, 1864	£123,000	,,	£41,000
,, 1865, 1866, 1867	£180,745	,,	£60,000

The Royal Naval, and Military, and East India Life Department affords peculiar advantages to officers and others in the Navy, Army, and Mercantile Marine.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Officers of the Army in India have the Option of effecting Assurances at Civil Rates of Premium.

INDIAN BRANCHES.

CALCUTTA and BOMBAY.

Agent at Madras (Messrs. Lecot & Co.), Ceylon (Messrs. Clark Spence & Co.), Singapore (Messrs. A. L. Johnstone & Co.), and at all the principal Towns in India.

Board of Directors.

General Sir FRED. SMITH, K.H., F.R.S., Chairman.

George Fred. Anderson, Esq.
Edward Hamilton Anson, Esq.
George Bermingham, Esq.
Henry Deffell, Esq.
James Furnell, Esq.

Robert Wallen Jones, Esq.
Lord Geo. Gordon Lennox, M.P.
Robert Norton, Esq., M.D.
Admiral Michael Quin.
Reginald Read, Esq.

Directors of Calcutta Branch.

Offices—29 DALHOUSIE SQUARE.

Edward Palmer, Esq., Chairman, Board of Agency, East India Railway Company.
S. Cochrane, Esq., Manager, Agra Bank.
S. E. Collis, Esq. (Messrs. Stack, Collis, and Mirfield,) Officiating Solicitor to Government.
Herbert Cowell, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Secretary Indian Branches :—J. L. NAPIER HAY, Esq.

Directors of Bombay Branch.

Andrew Hay, Esq., late Sheriff of Bombay.
H. Manisty, Esq., Solicitor.
Edward Morriss, Esq., Manager, Agra Bank.
Robert Angus, Esq., Merchant.
C. F. Farran, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Medical Referee—Dr. W. G. Hunter.

Assistant Secretary—C. J. Wallis, Esq., F.S.S.

Assurances effected, Policies issued, Premiums received, and Claims settled in India without reference to Home Office.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

Every description of this important business is transacted by the Society, at rates which will be found to be generally more moderate than those of any other Insurance Company in India.

Annual and Half yearly Premiums, for Assurance of Rs. 1,000 (£100) to be paid at death, reducible to English Rates on return to Europe.

Age next birth-day.	CIVIL. Premium. Annual.	CIVIL. Premium. Half-yearly.	Age next birth-day.	MILITARY. Premium. Annual.	MILITARY. Premium. Half-yearly.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	30 7 4	15 3 8	20	34 0 8	17 0 4
30	35 10 8	17 13 4	30	39 14 0	19 15 0
40	44 12 0	22 6 0	40	47 15 4	23 15 8
50	59 8 0	29 12 0	50	61 14 0	30 15 0

TABLES OF RATES FOR ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE.

Annual Premium for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 payable to the Representatives of the Assured in the event of Previous death, or to himself on his attaining either of the undermentioned ages :

Age next birth-day.	CIVIL. Payable at 50 or Death.	CIVIL. Payable at 55 or Death.	CIVIL. Payable at 60 or Death.	Age next birth-day.	MILITARY. Payable at 50 or Death.	MILITARY. Payable at 55 or Death.	MILITARY. Payable at 60 or Death.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	38 8 0	34 0 0	31 0 0	20	55 0 0	41 8 0	39 8 0
25	45 8 0	39 0 0	34 8 0	25	52 0 0	46 8 0	43 8 0
30	57 0 0	46 8 0	40 0 0	30	62 8 0	54 0 0	49 0 0
35	77 8 0	58 0 0	48 0 0	35	81 8 0	65 0 0	67 0 0
40	116 0 0	78 0 0	59 0 0	40	119 0 0	84 0 0	68 0 0

Premium for Short Terms and other Assurance will be furnished on application.

1. Policies once issued by this Society are absolutely indisputable except in cases of fraud.

2. Policies in full force during days of grace allowed for payment of premium.

3. Policies which have been in force for 5 years are not liable to forfeiture on account of the temporary inability of the assured to pay the premium, as the Directors will advance the premium as often as the value of the Policy will admit, and allow the amount to remain as a debt against the Policy.

4. Medical Fees paid by Society when the Assurance is for Rs. 2,500 and upwards.

FIDELITY ASSURANCE.

The European Assurance Society is the only Society in India and the Colonies specially empowered by the British Parliament to guarantee the Fidelity of, or become Surety for, Officers of Her Majesty's Naval, Military, and Civil Service, besides Managers, Secretaries, Accountants, Cashiers, Clerks and others holding situations of trust in Banks and public Companies, private Firms, &c.

FIDELITY AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMBINED.

This method, introduced by the Society, confers important advantages by the Reductions allowed in the Life Premiums to the extent of from 50 to 100 per cent. of the Guarantee premium.

AGENTS WANTED AT UP-COUNTRY STATIONS.

Calcutta, 15th November 1869.

FOR SALE, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, COFFEE and GARBLING WORKS on the Malabar Coast.—That well known property called the PULLY COON COFFEE WORKS, lately occupied by Messrs Day and Algar, situate at Pully Coon, near Tellicherry, and consisting of dwelling-house, stores, plants, &c., 50,000 square feet of chunamed Barbicue or Drying Ground, and about 10 acres of land planted with Cocoanut, Teak, and other valuable trees, with every accommodation for the cleaning, garbling, and curing of Coffee. For further particulars apply to Mr. W. G. MAYHEW, on the Premises, at Tellicherry, or to

FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers,
Malabar Company (Limited), Bombay.

SALE of JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, WATCHES, FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.—RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has received instructions to submit to PUBLIC AUCTION, commencing on THURSDAY next, the 25th November, at 1 o'clock, the remainder of the stock of Messrs. THORNHILL & Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, at their premises, No. 9, Meadow Street, consisting of English Jewellery of all descriptions, English and Geneva Watches; English, French, and American Clocks; Silver and Plated Goods; Eye-glasses and Spectacles; Opera Glasses; Papier Mache and other Fancy Articles, &c., &c.

Watch and Clock Materials, Shop fittings and Furniture, large Fire-proof Safe, &c., &c., will be sold on FRIDAY the 26th instant.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

22nd November 1869.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that BAEE REMABAEE, widow of Jooma Mooza, IBRAM JOOMA, SULLAMAN JOOMA and JAN MAHOMED JOOMA, sons and legal representatives of the late Jooma Mooza, have contracted and agreed with MAHOMED HAJEE ABBA, of Bombay, Mahomedan, to SELL to him all that piece or parcel of LAND, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate and lying in Coppersmith Street, commonly known as Kausar Gully, without the Fort, in Bombay, registered in the books of the Municipality of Bombay under No. 47 and bounded as follows :—on or towards the east by the property of Janoo Hassum, on or towards the west by a passage and beyond that by the property of Oosman Hajee Jooma, on or towards the north by the property of Essa Allana, and on or towards the south by the Coppersmith Row. All persons having any claim against the aforesaid property, either by mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease or otherwise, should make the same known, in writing, to me, at my office, No. 2 Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed, and he, she, or they will be precluded therefrom.—Dated this 22nd November 1869.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Solicitor for the Purchaser.

NOTICE is hereby given, that MEMON JOOSUB OOMER, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, hath contracted and agreed to mortgage with CANJEE KHETSEY—Firstly—All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree ground belonging to Nanleebaee, widow of Bomanjee Rustomjee, deceased, together with two messuages, tenements, or ranges or chawls of compartments standing thereon, situate without the Fort, in Bombay, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, on the Parell Road, on the western side thereof, the said chawl being covered with tiles, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 47 and 47A, and the said piece of ground on which the said chawl stands, together with the compound thereof, containing by admeasurement 425 square yards, and bounded as follows :—on or towards the east by the public road called Parell Road, on or towards the west by the property of Culber Vizbhoocan Ambrootlal, on or towards the north by the property of Memon Oomer Oosman, and on or towards the south by a Hindu temple. And secondly—All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, with the range or chawl of buildings, situate without the Fort, in Bombay, on the Parell Road, on the western side thereof, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No 46, and bounded as follows :—on or towards the north by the property of Crushna Ramjee, on or towards the south by the property of the said Memon Joosub Oomer firstly herein described, on or towards the east by the Parell Road, and on or towards the west by the property of Vizbhoocan Ambrootlall. All persons having claims on the aforesaid properties, either by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known, in writing, at my office, No. 2 Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the mortgage will be completed, and he, she, or they will be precluded therefrom.—Dated this 22nd November 1869.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Solicitor for the Mortgagee.

NOTICES.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.

WE have THIS DAY REMOVED our BUSINESS from 1 Hummum Street to 9 Church Gate Street, the same house that the Government Telegraph Department has occupied for the last three years.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

1st November, 1869.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION of WESTERN INDIA.—Members are requested to attend a GENERAL MEETING which is convened for next WEDNESDAY afternoon, at half past three o'clock, in the office of Messrs. A. Blascheck & Co., 10 Rampart Row.

The Range is now open, and Markers are in attendance morning and afternoon.

D. B. BEYNON,
Acting Director R. A. W. I.

Bombay, 19th November, 1869.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

The Great India Peninsula Railway Company having arranged for the Poona Train to leave Boree Bunder at 2-30 P. M., on and after the 23rd instant, the Bandora Train will leave Boree Bunder on and after that day at 2-40 P.M.

By Order,
J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Fort, 18th November, 1869.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that an ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay, WILL BE HELD in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of November, 1869, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to consider the business left undisposed of at the Meeting held on Thursday, the 28th October last, viz., the Budget of the Municipal Commissioner.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 19th November, 1869.

ROBERT GREY & Co., SHIP-BUILDERS and OWNERS of the PATENT SLIP and DRY DOCK, MOULMEIN, BRITISH BURMAH.—The SLIP is one of the largest size. Ships and Steamers up to 1,200 tons burthen can be thoroughly repaired and examined on it.

The Dry Dock is capable of taking in Steamers of 300 feet in length. Repairs of all descriptions to both iron and wooden ships made under European superintendence by experienced workmen.

Charges made on the Calcutta scale for work and material, except Teakwood, which we supply at 25 per cent. below Calcutta rates.

ROBERT GREY & Co.

September, 1869.

THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that at the GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, to be held on TUESDAY the 23rd instant, the following Resolutions will be submitted :—

Resolved, that the Meeting immediately proceed to elect two additional Directors to act together with the present Board of Directors in the further management of the Company's business. Resolved, that the compensation to each Director for attending the monthly Meetings of the Board be reduced to Rs. 15, and that Clause 55 of the Company's Deed of Partnership be, and is, hereby altered by substituting therein the words Rs. 15 instead of Rs. 30.

MARTIN, YOUNG, & Co., Managers.

Bombay, 17th November, 1869.

THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the COMPANY will be HELD at the Offices of the Company, No. 23, Apollo Street, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 23rd day of November, instant, at 2 o'clock P.M., to confirm the following Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company, held on the Twenty-fifth October last:—"That Clause 19 of the Articles of the Company, which relates to Tranfer Fees, be altered by striking out the words 'that such Transfer Fees be divided between the members of the Board of Directors monthly, and in such proportion as they (the said Board of Directors) shall determine in that behalf,' and that in lieu thereof the following be substituted, viz., 'that such Transfer Fees be credited to the Company's General Fund or Income.'"

MARTIN, YOUNG, & Co., Managers.

THE COMMERCIAL, FINANCE, and STOCK EXCHANGE CORPORATION, Limited, (Under Liquidation.)—A GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this CORPORATION will be HELD on SATURDAY, the 18th December, at 3 P.M., at the office of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, Solicitors, to transact the following business :—

To receive the final Statement of Accounts and Report of the Liquidators.

To pass a resolution that the Corporation be finally wound up.

To pass a resolution as to with whom the amount of the unclaimed dividends be deposited, and with whom the Books and Vouchers of the Corporation should be kept, and under what conditions.

And to consider any other matter or matters which may be brought before the Meeting.

G. S. CLAY,
CURSETJEE HORMUSJEE, } Liquidators of the Commercial, Finance, and Stock Exchange Corporation (Ld.)

Bombay, 15th October, 1869.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

"AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,"

6, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

WE BEG to CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION to the arrival of our NEW STOCK for the SEASON.

Every description of Millinery, Hosiery, &c., &c., received by each Overland Mail.

Always on hand a large assortment of Ladies' Hats and Bonnets, Chignons, Corsets, Gloves, Umbrellas, and a splendid Selection of Jewellery.

Ladies' Dresses, Hats, and Jackets, &c., can be made to order on the premises.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU, & Co.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 P.M., at Butcher's Island (where it is now stacked), 9,000 Tons of STEAM COAL, more or less, the property of Her Majesty's Government.

Terms of Sale—The Coal will be put up by Auction at an upset price of Rs. 12, in quantities of 3,000 Tons each; and the Sale will not be considered final until the acceptance of the offer is sanctioned by Government; a Deposit of 25 per cent is to be immediately paid at the time of Sale; and good Security given by the Purchaser for the payment of the remainder, which must be paid within eight days after the acceptance of the offer by Government, or the Deposits will be forfeited and the Coal resold for the benefit of the State.

The Coal will be weighed and delivered from the Scale; and it is to be taken indiscriminately from the heaps, as it now stand, by the Purchasers, and must be removed within fifty (50) days from the date of the Delivery Order, at a rate of not less than 60 Tons per day. Any further information can be obtained from the undersigned.

W. T. CROCKETT, Lieut. late I. N.,
Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 19th November, 1869.

SAMUEL LAWFORD ACLAND, deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers' Act, 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having any claims upon, or against, the Estate of Samuel Lawford Acland, late of Bombay, Solicitor, deceased, who died at Nice, in France, on the 30th day of April, 1868, and Probate of whose Will was on the 11th day of June, 1868, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Henry Prentis, presently residing at Bombay aforesaid, one of the Executors named in the said Will, are required on or before the 30th day of November, 1869, to send to Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop, of Bombay, Solicitors of the said Executor, the particulars of their claims upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Executor will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said Testator amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.—Dated this 28th day of Sept., 1869.

AUCLAND, PRENTIS & BISHOP, Solicitors, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.—On and after TUESDAY, the 23rd November, 1869, and until further notice, the following ALTERATIONS will take effect :—

The present 2-23 P.M. Train will leave Bombay at 2-30 P.M. and reach Sholapoor at 6-20 A.M. following morning.

The Train now leaving Beer for Bhosawul at 10-15 A.M. will leave at 11-25 A.M.

The Train now leaving Bombay for Callian at 5-45 P.M. will leave at 5-35 P.M.

On and after the 23rd November, 1869, and until further notice, the Fourth Class Train will resume running between Bhosawul and Nagpoor and Khundwa.

On and after 23rd November, 1869, the following Stations will be opened, and Passengers will be booked at them by the Mixed Trains only, viz.

Sisowlee, Jullam, Dygaum, Khankeer, Mohona, Powhar, Bhiswa Bridge, Damargaum.

For further particulars see Company's Time Bill exhibited at Stations.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 15th November, 1869.

NOTICES.

DAVE CARSON'S
MINSTREL & DRAMATIC TROUPE,
CONSISTING OF
FOURTEEN ARTISTES,
Will open at the
GRANT ROAD THEATRE
ON OR ABOUT
DECEMBER 1st, 1869.

During the season will be produced the latest
BURLESQUES, DRAMAS, COMEDIES,
FARCES, and BURLETTAS,
Combined with
ORIGINAL ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY
AND
DAVE CARSON'S
PECULIAR IDEAS.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of the late Mr. SAPOORJEE BOMANJEE in the firm of Messrs. CURSETJEE BOMANJEE & Co., at Bombay, and Messrs. CAWASJEE PALLANJEE & Co., at China, CEASED from the 4th day of NOVEMBER 1869.

CURSETJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

Bombay, 17th November 1869.

AN EXTENSIVE COLLIERY in NORTH WALES, shipping at Birkenhead, Port of Liverpool, is desirous of appointing an AGENT for the SALE of their STEAM COAL, which is on the Admiralty List and that of the Indian Council, The Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Co., Great Indian Peninsula Railway Co., &c., &c.

Address, stating prospects of business, Commission required, and giving references in London and Liverpool, A. C., 48, South John Street, Liverpool.

These Coals have been shipped largely to Bombay during the last 20 years.

PARTICIPATION CHARENTAISE LA GRANDE MARQUE COGNAC.

London Offices (for the trade only), 22 & 23, Gt. Tower Street.
V. JOUANNET, Managing Director, Cognac.
E. VIGNIER, Manager of the United Kingdom.

The largest holders of Vintage 1865 and Old Brandies of the first growth, which can be obtained from all the Wine and Spirit Merchants of India, or can be procured by them, as large consignments have been shipped to the Ports of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Kurrachee, and Rangoon.

Blue Label, 6 years.	Yellow Label, 11 years.
Red Label, 14 years.	White Label, 18 to 40 years

LINDLEY & WARREN,
PHOTOGRAPHERS & MINIATURE PAINTERS,
23, APOLLO STREET.

Studio open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Ivory Miniatures painted, Photos. coloured, and Photographs copied, enlarged, and coloured by a first-class London Artist.

A splendid selection of Masonic Jewellery and first-class Albums (for 2 and 4 Portraits) on view, and for Sale at a reduction of 25 per cent. 200 Views of Bombay and its Vicinity on Sale.

THE BYCULLA STUDIO.

NOTICE.—Mr. Stretton has much pleasure in announcing the OPENING of the above STUDIO THIS DAY. Its position, removed from the business part of the City, and standing in a large Compound, not only affords every facility for the exercise of the Photographic Art, but materially conduces to the comfort and convenience of the Public; by Ladies the private character of the establishment, and its internal arrangements, will be particularly appreciated. Constructed at a considerable outlay for securing perfect lighting and ventilation it is peculiarly adapted to the requirements of a hot climate, the temperature rarely exceeding that of any other part of the house. From his recent connection with the eminent Firm of Messrs Mayer et Pierson of Paris, Mr. Stretton can guarantee first class work.

Carriages and Horses taken in the Compound. Horses and Carriages taken in the compound with artistic natural background.

The Studio is open daily, Sundays excepted, from 7 A.M. till 4 P.M. No. 1, Love Lane, Parell Road.

BOUCHARDAT'S
GLUTEN BREAD
and
GLUTEN BISCUITS,

absolutely free from Starch and Saccharine matter. As used in St. Thomas', Guy's, and other Hospitals.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
Pharmaceutical Chemists.

BICYCLES—D. S. KEMP & Co. BEG to ANNOUNCE that they are prepared to REGISTER ORDERS for these Instruments; having been in communication with the best Manufacturer in Europe, and being about to import a selected number.

Correspondents are requested to state their height and weight and the limit of price they wish to give. The very best Bicycle without ornament or extra will not cost more than Rs. 220, but may cost less. D. S. K. & Co. will register orders at as low a limit as Correspondents may wish, but they need scarcely say that the rapidity with which the art of using the instrument is acquired, and the comfort in riding it, depends in great measure on the excellence of its manufacture.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K. & Co would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if suited to the wants of the enquirer.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

KEMP'S LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ, or SOLUTION of SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE,—Containing in a purified and concentrated form the medicinal principles of the herb Chiretta. A Tonic and Febrifuge of great power, remarkably beneficial in all cases of muscular and nervous debility and of functional derangement, whether arising from long residence in a Tropical climate or from severe illness.

PREPARED ENTIRELY WITHOUT THE USE OF HEAT.

AND ONLY BY
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY & POONA.
Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 per bottle.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY
FOR
INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.
(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

GOA POWDER.

MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder	12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acide Salcrubici)	12 as. ,,

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S
LIBRARY,
No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

New Books, &c., Just Received by S. S. "Columbian."

	Rs.	
Dwyer's Seats and Saddles—(new edition)	4	8
The Tours of Dr. Syntax	2	4
Cassell's Illustrated Almanac for 1870	0	6
Home Plays for Ladies	0	10
Chappel's Musical Magazine for November	0	10
British Rule in India, by Martineau	0	10
The Tin Trumpet	1	10
Crowned, by Tainsh	3	2
Routledge's Coloured Picture Book (new vol.)	1	10
Pique (a Novel)	1	4
Nursery Nightingale	0	10
The Spanish Barber	2	4
Robert Falconer	3	2
Aunt Judy's Christmas Volume	3	2
Grady's Institutes of Hindoo Law	7	8
Spenser's Poetical Works (Globe edn)	2	4
Lenormant and Chevallier's Manual of Ancient History of the East, Part I	3	8
La Fille à Son Père, by H. de Koch	1	14
Gall and Inglis' New Toy Books (on Linen)	0	10
Children's Nursery Picture Book	3	2
Baillie's Digest of Mahomedan Law	10	0
Weale's Railway Construction	1	10
Sewell's Mother's last Words (illustrated)	0	10
Freeman's Old English History for Children	3	12
Fergusson's Electricity	2	4
Mrs. Henderson's Ball-room Guide (new edn)	0	10
Ten Thousand a Year (2 vols.)	5	10
Turf Frauds and Turf Practices	0	10
Tales by a Female Detective	0	6
The Fire Demon	0	6
Rupert Godwin, by Miss Braddon	1	4
Boosey's edn of Acis and Galatea	0	10
Bishop's Glees (complete)	9	0
Boosey's ditto each	0	6
Run to Earth, by Miss Braddon	1	4
Charlotte's Inheritance do.	1	4
Noad's Text Book of Electricity	8	0

NEW SONGS.

Kiss me, Mother	1	8
All among the Hay	1	8
The Grecian Bend	1	8
Nina's Farewell, by Vivien (Ballad)	2	0
Xenia, by Miss Nilsson	2	0
Complaints, or the Ills of Life	1	8
Strangers Yet	2	0
The Death of Nelson, by Sims Reeves	1	8

MISCELLANEOUS.

Judson's Aniline Dyes (per box of one dozen)	4	0
Blotting Pads (of various sizes)—each	1	4
Sketch Blocks (do.) do.	6	0

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR 1870.

Intending Subscribers to English Newspapers and Periodicals for 1870 are requested to kindly communicate with us before the 1st proximo. A Price List of all English Newspapers and Periodicals has been compiled, and we shall be happy to furnish the same to any one on application.

Bombay, 23rd Nov., 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NOTICES.

DENTISTRY.

MR. MAGNUS IRVIN, Dentist, having arrived in Bombay, is prepared to practice his Profession in all its branches.

Hours of attendance, 10 to 5.

Patients attended at their own Residences by appointment.

Rampart Row, adjoining the Post Office.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL AND COMPANY,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

MRS. LAKE'S
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of MILLINERY on HAND, kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS made up.

Orders from Out-stations must be Accompanied by Remittances or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE,
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have secured the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, and that they have OPENED FIRST-CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in these Premises, where Hot-chops, Steaks and Oysters, &c., &c.. will be served up at a minute's notice. The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room will be on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. Jewanjee & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

THE POONA HOTEL.
(Close to the Poona Boating Club.)
BY JEWANJEE & Co., PROPRIETORS OF BYCULLA HOTEL.

JEWANJEE & Co. have the pleasure to intimate to the Gentry of Bombay and Poona that the above Hotel has now been OPENED, and is already being largely patronised.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated near the Bund, the Compound running down to the River's side. The Hotel is close to the Poona Boating Club's premises, and the crews practise in front of the Hotel. It is a spacious, commodious, new building, and has been fitted up in a style, regardless of expense, so that the comforts of Visitors may be ensured.

Poona, 1st July, 1869. JEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE AND COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room, adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, briliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.
WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld),
ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,
No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WE beg to call particular attention to the following announcement :—

1st. To our stock of Ice stored up at present, Three Thousand and five hundred Tons.

2nd. Shipments on the way.

Name of Vessel.	Date of Sailing.	Tons Shipped.
Saint Albans	July 10th	1483

3rd. Prices of Ice.—As regards the price of Ice, we are not bound to any particular tariff. Large buyers will always have an advantage over small ones. Steam Ship Companies, Transports, out-station Ice Depots, will find it to their advantage to communicate with us.

4th. Advantages offered to regular constituents or Book Customers.—We issue Pass Books, which are a great convenience, and serve to insure against fraud. In addition to convenience and protection against fraud, book customers as well as regular out-station constituents have a great advantage in being sure of supplies of Ice at all times at not above one anna per pound, or at less than an anna if our tariff is temporarily lowered. There is often a scarcity of Ice in Bombay. In times of scarcity, if we have reason to suppose that our supply will not be sufficient for the entire public, we shall only sell (except in cases where Ice is required for illness) to our book customers here and at out-stations. Even if we had sufficient supplies of Ice for all consumers here and at out-stations, we should feel justified in raising our price to all save book customers.

With a safe supply of Ice at present, even if one or more vessels are lost at sea, and with the advantages we offer regular book customers here regular constituents at out-stations, Steam Ship Companies, Transports, &c., we trust the Wenham Lake Ice Company will meet with a continuance of the public patronage which has been given to it since its inauguration, and which we are most happy to say has daily increased.

FARNHAM & Co.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LIGHTING.—It is now some two years or more since we first called the attention of Municipalities and the Public to the great advantages Kerosine Oil offered to any oil extant or gas for street lighting, or for any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects or for lighting Railway Stations, Factories, Verandahs, &c., &c. The demand for our lamps has steadily increased from month to month, and frequently we have not had sufficient in hand to meet indents on us. We are now, however, in a position to meet all demands for these lamps, having in Godown at present a large stock of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as also a stock of the internal parts of these Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary street lantern. We have on the way consignments of the same kind of lamps, also consignments of their "internal parts."

The advantages of our Lamps for Street, Railway, Garden, and Verandah lighting, &c., are enhanced—

1st. By their cheapness. There is no lamp offered for sale in India that is so cheap; and we make the most liberal discount to large buyers.

2nd. The cheapness of Kerosine Oil. It is cheaper than Cocoanut or Castor Oil, and is, of course, very much cheaper than gas.

FARNHAM & Co.

TOBACCO.—We beg to call special attention to our stock of Tobacco in hand at present; we have in our Godowns ample supplies of Golden Orange Honey Dew, ½ lb. lump Tobacco.

We have also large supplies of Virginia Plum, ½ lbs., Nation's Pride ½ lbs., Braggs ½ lbs.

Prices of Tobacco.—We beg to call particular attention to—

Golden Orange Honey Dew, 1 to 5 lbs.	Rs. 1 8 per lb. ;	20 lb. boxes	Rs. 20 only.
Virginia Plum, 1 to 5 lbs.	1 0 ,,	,,	15 ,,
Braggs', 1 to 5 lbs.	0 12 ,,	,,	12 ,,
Nation's Pride, 1 to 5 lbs.	0 12 ,,	,,	12 ,,

In addition to the foregoing, we have a small quantity of Natural Leaf Tobacco at Rs. 2 per lb.

FARNHAM & Co.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import for Sale at our Godowns, or at the Wenham Lake Ice delivery room, No. 9 Marine Street.

900 Ash oars 9 to 18 feet long.

100 barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs.	Rs. 18	per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs.	,, 100	each.
Do. ,, 800 ,,	,, 90	,,
American Union Scales	,, 30	,,
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.	,, 12	,,
Do. 4 ,,	,, 8	,,
Post-office Scales, ½ oz.	,, 8	,,
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	,, 6	per doz
Do. Oysters, ,,	,, 6	,,
Condensed Milk	,, 12	,,
American Cheese	,, 1	per lb.

FARNHAM & Co.

TOBACCO.

THOMAS BEAR'S PREPARED TOBACCOS.
VIRGINIA, BIRD'S-EYE, SHAG, LATAKIAH, &c.
Trade Mark—The Elephant.

Sold by Chemists and Store-keepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for BEAR'S TOBACCOS, and see that you get them

Manufactory—BOROUGH, LONDON.
*** Price Lists Post Free.

Agents.—Bombay : Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842,
in London and Bordeaux 1815.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. beg to draw attention to the following selection of their well known Wines and Spirits, fresh supplies of which have recently arrived :—The Finest Dry CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.

(Our own Brand.)

		Rs.	as.
MAGNUMS, finest dry	(Labelled)	74	0
FINEST DRY Sparkling, gold foil	,, Qts.	36	0
FINEST SPARKLING, silver foil	,, ,,	32	0
GOOD SPARKLING, do.	,, ,,	27	0

(Also in Pints at Rs. 19-8, Rs. 17-8, and Rs. 14-8.)

SPIRITS.

These are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules, and our original Heart-shaped Label.

	Rs.	as.
COGNAC, Old Pale......Black capsule	32	0
COGNAC, Superior Pale...Yellow capsule	28	0
COGNAC, Pale ......White capsule	25	0
OLD JAMAICA RUM	22	0
OLD TOM, GIN, 1st Quality	21	0
GENEVA (1 dozen Flasks in a case)	21	0
IRISH WHISKEY	23	0
SCOTCH WHISKEY	21	0

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for Tropical Consumption.

(Our own Brand.)

	Rs.	as.
WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15	0
YELLOW SEAL, Pale and Dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	18	8
BROWN SEAL, very Pale Dry and delicate	22	0
BLUE SEAL, extra Pale Dry and delicate	22	0
GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light gold color, Nutty and Dry.	22	0
AMOROSO, very choice, full flavored, soft and Pale	28	0
AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior	32	0
EAST INDIA MADEIRA (one voyage)	33	0

PORTS.

(Our own Brand.)

	Qts. Rs. as.	Pts. Rs. as.
A 1—OLD CRUSTED, choice	36 0	
A 1—GOLD SEAL, an invalid's wine, full and fruity	30 0	
1st Qlty. BLACK SEAL, a Dessert wine, mature	24 8	14 0
2nd ,, RED SEAL, a good wine	18 0	10 8

BORDEAUX.

(Our own Brand.)

			Qts. Rs. as.	Pts. Rs. as.
CHATEAU MOUTON	Gold capsule	per doz.	30 0	16 0
CHATEAU RAUZAN	Black capsule	,,	25 0	14 0
CHATEAU PALMER	Blue capsule	,,	22 0	12 0
CHATEAU LAROSE	Yellow capsule	,,	18 8	10 8
ST. JULIEN	Green capsule	,,	17 0	10 0
MEDOC (Cantenac)	Red capsule	,,	15 8	9 0
MEDOC	White capsule	,,	13 8	
HAUT SAUTERNES	Red capsule	,,	22 0	12 0

For particulars of their other Wines, CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. refer their friends and the public to their General Price List.

Orders are executed for not less than 1 dozen quarts or 2 dozen pints of any Wine or Spirit.

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned :—CUNLIFFE DOBSON & Co.'s

Champagne, Quarts	Rs. 40 per doz.
Do. Pints	,, 20 ,,
Moselle, Quarts	,, 42 ,,
Brandy ,,	,, 30 ,,
Sherry ,,	,, 25 ,,
Claret ,,	,, 23 ,,

REMINGTON & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Carbonell's Sherry	Rs. 30 per doz.
,, Port	,, 30 ,,
Delbruck Fils' St. Jullien Claret	,, 12 ,,
M. P. Guimaraen's Sherry	,, 20 ,,
,, ,, old Pale dry.	,, 28 ,,
,, Claret	,, 14 ,,
,, ,, Superior	,, 26 ,,
,, Moselle	,, 30 ,,
J. Sandbach & Son's Sherry	,, 27 ,,
Wauchope Moodie & Hope's Sherry	,, 25 ,,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(Late R. Todd & James.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (Limited), Agents for the above well known Firm, HAVE ON SALE at their Godowns the following WINES, &c. :—

		Per dozen.
CHAMPAGNE, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	Magnums	Rs. 90
Do. do. do.		40
Do. do. do. a Crown		33
MOSELLE, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality		40
Do. Fine do. Brand a Crown		30
HOCK, Sparkling, Brand a Crown		30
Do. Fine Still, Red Seal		18
Do. Superior, Green Seal		40
SHERRY, Pale, Blue Seal		23
Do. do. Yellow Seal		29
Do. Golden do.		29
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal		33
CLARET, Light, Capsule		15
Do. do. Pints		8
Do. Yellow Seal		23
Do. Red do. Pints		17
Do. do. do. Quarts		32
PORT, Black Seal		26
BRANDY, Vieux Cognac		34
Do. Brand a Crown		24
OLD TOM, Red Seal		18
DRY GIN, Black Seal		18
CURACOA, Sweet or Dry		42
MARASCHINO		48

N. B.—Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual. Liberal discount for Wholesale Purchasers.

Elphinstone Circle, October, 1869.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, OPTICIAN, AND ENGRAVER,
No. 3, HUMMUM STREET,

Agent for Hy. Grandjean & Co., Locle (Switzerland), and London (47 Friday Street). Received Medals at all the great Exhibitions, Silver Medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

Also Agent for Thevenaz Brothers, Locle; established in London for the last thirty years.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's; the largest stock now in Bombay.

JEWELLERY.—Indian, Paris, Geneva, and German made; the largest choice now in Bombay.

SPECTACLES.—In Steel and Tortoise-shell Frames, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses.

CLOCKS for Dining-rooms, Offices, and Railway Stations.

MUSICAL BOXES.—100 Musical Boxes to select from.

Terms—Cash.

REPAIRS of all kinds carefully made.

Up-country Station orders punctually attended to.

CLOSING BUSINESS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

REDUCTION FOR CASH 25 PER CENT.

MESSRS. ROSSELET & Co., with the view of CLOSING their RETAIL BUSINESS, have from THIS DAY considerably REDUCED their PRICES all round, and invite intending purchasers to avail themselves of this opportunity for BUYING at a LOW RATE, for cash only.

On MONDAY, the 20th of DECEMBER next, to begin at one o'clock P.M. precisely, and on the following days, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and COMPANY, Auctioneers, are instructed to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at R. & Co.'s premises, No. 5, Medow Street, Fort, if not disposed of previously by private sale, a very valuable stock, comprising—

Gold Watches, plain and fancy.

Gold (15 kts.) Jewellery of London make, such as Bracelets, Earrings, Brooches, Lockets, Sleeve Links, Rings for Ladies and Gentlemen, &c., &c.

Silver Ware of English Manufacture.

Electro-plated Ware, by Elkington & Company.

Travelling Clocks and Time-pieces.

Musical Boxes in great variety, and a whole stock of Fancy Goods.

Catalogues, giving full particulars, will soon be issued.

The Goods will be ready for inspection, every day, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 5 o'clock P.M., during the week preceding the Auction sale.

Rajahs and other wealthy Native Gentlemen living in the interior of the country will find it to their advantage in sending Assignees to the sale, or their Agents in Bombay; the assortment containing many costly and rich articles, set with precious stones of all kinds.

R. & Co. continue to undertake the REPAIRS of Watches, Jewellery, Clocks, Musical-boxes, &c., as hitherto, until the 31st of January 1870.

All Debtors of the Firm, both Up-country and in Bombay, are requested to remit without delay the balance of their accounts.

Bombay, 15th November, 1869. ROSSELET & Co.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull, without much change. Some inquiry for Bank of Bombay, 1st and 2nd issues, at Rs. 25 and 22 per cent. premium, respectively.

CALCUTTA.—17TH NOVEMBER, 1869.

Government Securities.—The transactions reported to-day were at the following prices:—4 per cents, at Rs 94-0 or 6-0 discount; Public Works 5 per cents a small lot, at Rs 102-12; 5 per cents, of 1856-57, Rs 100-0 and small pieces at Rs 108-2 to 108-4; 5½ per cents at Rs 112-10 and small sums at Rs 112-12.

6 per cent. Municipal Debentures, in small amounts, sold at Rs 107-4.

Bank of Bengal shares, two or three small lots were bought at Rs. 1,535.

East Indian Railway Stock was purchased, for an order, at Rs 244 per £20.

A time-bargain contract for Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares took place at Rs 340, for delivery in one month.—*Englishman.*

(FROM TOULMIN'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR, NOV. 16.)

THE month of November is the quietest month of the year for export business in Bengal, because the crops are mostly gathered during the cold season and shipped before this date, and, but for the Jute Crop being an early one, business would indeed have been dull during the past three months, for all the other export staples have been in unusually small supply for several months now. In addition to these causes the market has been rendered inactive owing to the breakdown in the telegraphic communication with Europe, which has now been in irregular working order for upwards of two months, and as yet there is no official information whatever as to the length of time this intolerable state of things is to last.

It was expected that the Indigo season '69-'70 would have opened yesterday, but, owing to the non-arrival of the produce from the interior, the first public sale is postponed for a few days.

Forward sales of New Bengal Cotton for December, January, and February delivery have been brought to a stand, in consequence of the unexpected improved position of the staple at Liverpool, as also the high price of Cotton in the interior.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.—Quite unexpectedly the rates have slightly declined during the week, and it is even supposed that a still further fall is possible, although during the next three months the whole crop of Indigo will have to be financed for, besides the usual requirements for the Rice Ports. Referring to quotations on the other side, which exhibit a fall of 1/16d on the rates ruling last mail.

FREIGHTS.—Last week's quotations to Great Britain have ruled pretty steady all the week, with the exception of Jute, which for quick shipment declined to £2-17-6; the old rate, however, is again established, viz., £3. In regard to the future the general opinion still appears to be that current rates are likely to be maintained. The unfixed tonnage in Port has increased during the week from 5,400 tons to 8,250. For America the rate has further advanced half a dollar, viz., dlrs 13 for both deadweight and measurement goods.

INDIGO.—There is no change since last mail, and no further sales for arrival have been reported. The samples of the New Crop which have arrived from Tirhoot and Chuprah are in most cases inferior in quality to those of last season. The public sales are expected to commence in a few days.

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.

There was so small a business transacted in the Freight Market last week, which included two holidays, that we delayed issuing our report till to-day, in the hope of having some additional information to give.

Shippers had previously made large engagements, and had fully supplied themselves with tonnage, so in fact there was no business doing at all, and if there had been, there was but one ship to fix.

The Stirling Castle remained for several days the only British vessel in port unfixed; latterly, however, there have been a few arrivals of long overdue ships.

Yesterday (Monday) the market was as dull as can possibly be imagined, shippers either declined to make any offers at all, or named very low rates. Ships' agents, on the other hand, were firm, and declined all offers. We suppose, as usual, there will be a good demand in a few days, when present shipping orders and charters are worked off.

For London—A moderate business was done in Jute at £3 per ton last week, but for immediate shipment £2-17-6 per ton had to be accepted. Rape Seed stood at £3 per ton, but Linseed was not obtainable. Poppy Seed was shipped at £3-7-6 per ton. There was an active demand for Saltpetre tonnage, but the rate has not advanced beyond 10s. per ton. There is no Rice nor Sugar obtainable, and Ballast is still very dear and scarce. Large quantities of Tea are being shipped at £3 per ton, and Hides at £3-2-6 per ton. The Balkamah iron ship has taken the berth. Yesterday's quotations were Rape Seed £3 per ton; Jute £3 per ton; Saltpetre 10s. per ton; Light Freight £3 to £3-2-6 per ton.

For Liverpool—There are four vessels at present loading, three at least requiring the greater part of their cargoes, and there is nothing offering at present quotations. We quote Jute at £2-15 per ton, Linseed at £2-7-6 per ton, Cotton at £3 per ton. An advance has been paid on Saltpetre, viz. 15s. per ton.

For Havre—The Caranjah, 890 tons, British built, has been chartered at £3-5 per ton, cargo to consist of 400 tons Rape Seed, and balance light and measurement goods. The Winchester and Radama (F.) are also loading for this destination.

For the United States—There has been a good demand, and very little tonnage available, and the rate for New York has advanced to dlrs 13 per ton all round. The Whittier engaged 700 tons Seeds, and measurement goods, and 35 tons Saltpetre at dlrs 13 per ton. Lizzie (H.) 200 tons Linseed at dlrs 13 per ton. Emily Farnum, 150 tons Light Freight at dlrs 12 per ton.

For Dundee we have no further charter to report, the demand is slack, though one vessel is wanted at a moderate rate. The ship Dundee, after laying here for months, has received orders to load on owners' account.

The country trade is as dull and unprofitable as ever.

The Alabama, Indian Trader, 948 tons, has been engaged for transporting coolies to Mauritius at Rs. 55 per head, and has taken ballast rice at 14 annas per bag.

For Cochin.—The American ship Kadosh, 670 tons, chartered for a cargo of grain at Rs. 1-9-6 per bag.

For Bombay, we quote Rs. 13 to Rs. 14 per ton, but business is confined entirely to re-let orders. Colombo rates are 15 to 16 annas per bag.

For the Rice Ports no transactions.

CHARTERS.

Stirling Castle, 1,165 tons, iron, after treating for London finally closed for New York at dlrs 12½ per ton, being a decline of half a dollar; cargo to consist of 200 tons Saltpetre, ½ to ⅔ Linseed, and balance measurement goods.

ENGAGEMENTS.

For London—City of Hankow, 500 Bales Hides at £3-2-6, 1,000 Chests Tea at £3 per ton, and 50 tons Jute at £3 per ton. Star of Greece, 100 tons Jute at £3 per ton, 400 Bales Hides at £3-2-6, and 400 Chests Tea at £3 per ton. Marpesia, 300 tons Jute at £3 per ton, 25 tons Poppy Seed at £3-10 per ton. Sarah and Emma, 25 tons Saltpetre at 15s. per ton, and 300 tons Cotton at £3 per ton. West Ridge, 200 tons Jute at £3 per ton. Balkamah, 500 tons Jute at £3 per ton, 600 Bales Jute 400lbs. at £3 per ton, 150 tons Saltpetre at 10s per ton. Aphrodita, 75 tons Poppy Seed at £3-7-6 per ton. Cholula, 70 tons Jute at £3 per ton and 160 tons at £2-17-6 per ton to fill up. Gitana, 50 tons Jute at £3 per ton. Astracan, 200 tons Jute at £2-17-6 per ton. Eurydice, 100 tons Jute at £2-17-6 per ton to fill up.

For Liverpool—Evangeline, 200 tons Jute Cutting at £2-15, and 125 tons Saltpetre at 15s. per ton.

Vessels not fixed—Ranee, 1,263; Sparkenhoe, 1,224; Lord Clyde, 1,070; Daphne, 984; Newcastle, 1,157 tons; Trevelyan, 1,642; City of Bombay, 991 tons.

Foreign vessels not fixed.—Anita, F. 633.

Loading for London.—City of Hankow, 1,144; Star of Greece, 1,289; Sarah and Emma, 1,09; Nile, 1,126; West Bridge, 1,400; Gitana, 1,326; Cholula, 1,066; Peeress, 777; King Arthur, 1,221; Walter Baine, 898; Eurydice, 1,152; Astracan, 1,041; Marpesia, 1,443; Balkamah, 1,378; T. A. Gibb, Str. 1,000.

Loading for Liverpool.—Furness Abbey, 1,200 tons; Gilbert Thomson, 1,061 tons; Evangeline, 935 tons; and Berhampore, 1,061 tons.

Number of British ships not fixed .... 7 tonnage 7,621 tons.
Foreign ,, ,, ... 1 ,, 633 ,,
Total ,, ,, ... 8 ,, 8,254 ,,

CARRINGTON & Co.,
November 16th, 1869. 4, Clive Street.

CHINA.

HONGKONG, 1st Nov.

OPIUM.—Patna, New	... ...	$522½
Old	... ...	...
Benares, New	... ...	...
Old	... ...	490
Malwa	... ...	640
Persian	... ...	550 nom.
COTTON.—Bombay	... ...	18½ a 23
Calcutta	... ...	17 a 22

EXCHANGE & BULLION.

(*Bank Rates.*)

On London, 6 months' sight Bank Bills, 4/6 a 4/6¼.
Private Bills, 4/6½.
with Documents, 4/6½.
On Bombay, 3 days' sight, Rs. 223½.
On Calcutta, 3 days' sight, Rs. 225½.
Sycee, of 100 touch, 5¼ per cent. prem.
Gold Leaf, 100 touch, $23.15 per tael.
Bar Silver, 7½ per cent., prem. nom.

CARGOES.

Cargo per mail steamer Salsette—

	Silk. Bales.	S. W. Cases.	Eggs. Cases.
For England	1,101	36	—
For France	309	—	54
For Alexandria	—	—	110
For Bombay	30	250	—
For do.	5½ lakhs specie.		

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, on 20th November, 1869.

LIABILITIES.		Rs.
Proprietors' Capital paid up		50,00,000
Subscriptions on account of new Capital		9,95,000
General Treasury Balance		25,03,800
Deposits at Head Office		2,23,60,547
Deposits at Branches		18,39,320
Bank Post Bills outstanding		1,76,680
Reserve		1,28,616
Undrawn Cash Credits		6,42,528
		Rs. 3,36,46,491
ASSETS.		
Government Securities		32,09,424
Loans at Head Office and Branches on Govt. Securities, Bullion, Goods and Metals		5,80,081
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities		17,17,639
Bills Discounted and purchased at do.		46,76,427
Dead Stock	4,67,683	
Less written off	20,000	
		4,47,683
Stamps		6,120
Balances with Agents & Correspondents		23,24,877
Overdrafts		4,409
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office		1,40,08,722
Do. do. at Branches		56,99,0:9
Bullion at H. O. and Branches		7,72,090
		Rs. 3,36,46,491

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 22.

Annesley, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff Corps, on privilege leave, from Mahableshwur.
Hyde, Assistant Surgeon, 2-10th Foot, on privilege leave, from Secunderabad.
Robertson, Assistant Surgeon, Staff, on duty, from Nusseerabad.
Stileman, Lieutenant Colonel, 15th Regiment N. I., on furlough, from England.
Gaitskell, Ensign, 2-10th Foot, on duty, from England.
Dobbs, Ensign, 2-10th Foot, on duty, from England.
Astley, Major, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Poona.
Blane, Assistant Surgeon, Superintendant of Vaccination, on Cuty, from England.
Macbean, Lieutenant Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on sick certificate, from Kussowlee.
Hawkins, Colonel, 14th Brigade Royal Artillery, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Woodhouse, Major, Staff Corps, on sick certificate, from England.
Atkins, Lieutenant, 6th B. N. I., on duty, from England.
Meade, Colonel, Agent to G. G. Central India, on leave, from England.
Lever, Assistant Surgeon, 7th Hussars, on private leave, from England.
Stevens, Lieutenant, 1st Light Cavalry, on furlough, from England.
Drummond, Lieutenant, 2nd Assistant Superintendent Police, Khandeish, on medical certificate, from England.
Probyn, Captain, Invalid Establishment, on furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 22.

Sheppard, Major, 2nd Grenadiers, on leave, to Asseerghur.
Tobin, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery, 14th Brigade, on duty, to England.
Gaitskell, Ensign, 2-10th Foot, on duty to Secunderabad.
Dobbs, Ensign, 2-10th Foot, on duty to Secunderabad.
Wilson, Lieutenant, 26th Cameronians, on duty, to England.
Hunter, Captain, 3rd Hussars, on sick leave, to England.
Carroll, Assistant Surgeon, 11th Regiment, on sick leave, to England.
Astley, Major, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Aden.
Atkins, Lieutenant, 6th B. N. I., on duty to Julpigoree.
Hawkins, Colonel, 14th Brigade Royal Artillery, on duty, to England.
Fraser, Captain, Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Vingorla.
Berthon, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, to England.
Olden, Staff Assistant Surgeon, British Medical Service, on duty, to Poona.
Crane, Captain, 2-6 th Rifles, on sick leave, to England.
Hudleston, Lieutenant, Madras Staff Corps, on sick leave, to England.
Horsburgh, Lieutenant, General List, B. Cavalry, on sick leave, to England.
Dawson, Major, Royal Artillery, on sick leave, to England.

BOMBAY ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 20th November, 1869.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Deolalee Depot Order—(a) Dated 12th November, 1869, appointing 1704 Acting Corporal Henry Smith, 2nd Battalion 1st Foot, Orderly Room Clerk to the Depot, with effect from the 28th October last, vice Jackson, 2nd Battalion 1st Foot, reduced for misconduct.

Deolalee Depot Order—(b) Dated 29th October 1869, appointing Acting Sergeant Collis, 106th Foot, Provost Sergeant to the Depot, with effect from the 1st November 1869, vice Jeffery, 108th Foot, who rejoins his regiment.

12th Regiment N I—(a) Regimental Order, dated 1st October 1869, appointing Lieutenant Browne, Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Scott, proceeded on medical certificate.

(c) Regimental Order, dated 23rd October, 1869, directing Lieutenant Browne to perform the duties of Quarter Master in addition to his own.

(c) Regimental Order, dated 23rd October 1869, directing Major Marsh, Officiating Wing Officer, to officiate as Second in Command, in addition to his own duties, vice Major Hutchcon, proceeded on medical certificate.

6th Regiment N I—Regimental Order, dated 2nd October 1869, appointing Major Rice to officiate as Commandant, Major Wilson as Second in Command, and Lieutenant Reay, as Wing Officer in addition to his own duties, from the 4th to the 30th October inclusive, in succession to Colonel Richards, proceeded on medical certificate.

Mhow Division Order.—Dated 17th November 1869, directing Ensign Showers, 95th Foot, to perform the duties of Staff Officer at Indore, in addition to his own, vice Lieutenant Yates, 3rd N.I., proceeded on medical certificate.

With reference to G O C C No. 867 of the 25th September last Staff Assistant Surgeon H Sherlock will proceed to England per troop ship Jumna on the 23rd instant.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence, subject to confirmation by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India:—

Royal Engineers.—Lieutenant C Cunningham, to proceed to England by the Overland route, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board.

1st Battalion 8th Foot—Ensign N Vibart, to proceed to England by the Overland route, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board.

2nd Battalion 60th Foot—Captain J R Crane, to proceed to England, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board.

85th Foot—Lieutenant J Smith, to proceed to England by the Overland route for the purpose of appearing before a medical board.

88th Foot—Lieutenant H G Bowen, to proceed to England by the Overland route, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board.

95th Foot—Captain W Fleming, to proceed to England by the Overland route, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board.

109th Foot—Lieutenant J S Mordaunt, and Quarter Master S S Elson, to proceed to England by the Overland route, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board.

These Officers are not available for duty with troops, and will on arrival report themselves to the Adjutant General Horse Guards.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence:—

16th Brigade R. A.—Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J Sinclair, for 30 days, from date of departure, to proceed to the sea coast, on medical certificate.

1st Battalion 21st Foot—Lieutenant C R Walker, from 13th November to 1st December 1869, in extension, to remain at Ghizree, on medical certificate.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Sahee-ki-Huttee, 8th November 1869.

SOLDIER CLERKS.

As in many parts of this Command Military Staff Officers find a difficulty in procuring efficient Establishments for their Offices without assistance from the ranks of the Army, the Commander-in-Chief, with the permission of the Government of India, sanctions the detachment of Soldiers from their corps when necessary, for the purpose of filling such appointments in the Offices specified in the margin [Offices—1. Assistant Adjutant General. 2. Assistant and Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General. 3. Brigade Majors. 4. Artillery Division and District Offices. 5. Station Staff Offices. 6. Fort Adjutants. 7. District Inspectors of Musketry] on the following conditions which must be rigidly adhered to:—

1st. The consent of the Commanding Officer must be obtained, this having especial reference to the alienation of Non-commissioned Officers from their proper duties.

2nd. Generally the men so employed should belong to regiments stationed in the Division or District administered by the Staff Officers.

3rd. On the removal of a corps from a Division or District Command, a Soldier employed in a Staff office belonging to such Command will generally rejoin his regiment, unless special permission to the contrary be allowed from Head Quarters.

4th. If the man's corps is not at the station where the Staff Office is established, he will be attached to some other corps of the same arm, if possible, at such station. He will live in barracks, being subject to regimental discipline as distinguished from his official employment. He will attend church and muster parades, but will not otherwise fall in with the regiment whether it is his own or that to which he may be attached. No Soldier can be so employed, who has not passed out of the third class in Mukstry instruction.

5th. The employment in Staff Offices gives no claim to transfer to the Unattached List, and the Staff pay of the men employed as aforesaid will be a matter of contract between the Staff Officers and the Soldiers, without any claim on the State from the latter.

MINOR PUNISHMENTS.

As some misapprehension may exist in respect to the rules for the infliction of minor punishments in the Native Army, in consequence of the publication of Act V. of 1869 (Indian Articles of War,) His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief directs it to be notified, that the rules on this subject, contained in G. O. C. C. 14th August 1865, and G. O. No. 266 of the 8th September 1868 are still in force, (except the portions of paras. 6, 7, 8 and 11 of the order, relating to the forfeiture of good conduct pay, for which provision is made by the 165th of the Indian Articles of War,) and should in all cases continue to be applied, until further orders.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette, Nov. 16.*)

Mr. J. D. Sim, C. S. I., 1st Member of the Board of Revenue, is granted extension of leave to the end of March 1870.

Lieutenant C. J. B. Harris, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Salem District, for two months in extension of leave.

Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary F. Graham, Assistant Engineer of the second grade, three months' privilege leave.

Mr. John Cameron to act as Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, during the employment of Mr. H. Sewell on other duty or until further orders.

Mr. A. M. MacGregor, Deputy Collector and Magistrate of the 4th Class, to be posted to the Coimbatore District for general duties.

Captain John Macdongall, Madras Staff Corps, to act as Cantonment Magistrate at Bellary, during the absence of Captain G. H. Oakes on leave, or until further orders.

The Reverend Augustus Clifford Bell, M. A., Assistant Chaplain, Church of Scotland, to be Chaplain of St. Andrew's Church, Madras.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon-Major Edward Samuel Tribe, Garrison Surgeon, Bellary, to be Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, with temporary rank, during the absence on furlough (medical certificate) of Deputy Inspector General R. H. Rennick, until further orders.

Subadar-Major Oosman Khan, of the Body Guard, to be Native Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor, vice Subadar-Major Veerasawmy, Sirdar Bahadoor, deceased.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

40th N. I.—Lieutenant William Moore Lane (Captain Staff Corps,) to be Captain from 3rd May 1869.—Higginson, retired.

4th N. I.—Major William James Jones, (Lieutenant-Colonel in Staff Corps,) to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain Charles Thomas Harkness (Lieutenant-Colonel in Staff Corps,) to be Major, and Lieutenant Colin Mackenzie (Captain in Staff Corps,) to be Captain from 14th Aug. 1869.—Vice Gordon, retired.

23rd L. I.—Major John Frederick Stoddard (Lieutenant-Colonel in Staff Corps,) to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain (Brevet-Major) William Henry Apostoly Butler, to be Major, and Lieutenant Peter Arding Van Homrigh (Captain in Staff Corps,) to be Captain from 14th August 1869.—Vice Jones, promoted and removed from the List of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels of Infantry.

44th N. I.—Major Edward James Lawder (Lieutenant-Colonel in Staff Corps,) to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain William Cornwallis Phillips (Lieutenant Colonel in Staff Corps,) to be Major, and Lieutenant Thomas Lowndes (Captain in Staff Corps,) to be Captain from 14th August 1869.—Vice Stoddard, promoted and removed from the List of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels of Infantry.

30th N. I.—Major Frederick Nepean Smith (Lieutenant-Colonel in Staff Corps,) to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain William Edward White (Lieutenant-Colonel in Staff Corps,) to be Major, and Lieutenant Edward Hill Ratcliff Chambers (Captain in Staff Corps,) to be Captain from 14th August 1869—Vice Lawder, promoted and removed from the List of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels of Infantry.

19th N. I.—Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Arthur Noel Hill Lynch, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain Henry Hilhouse Firth (Lieutenant-Colonel in Staff Corps) to be Major, and Lieutenant Norman Donald Robertson Captain in Staff Corps) to be Captain, from 14th August 1869—Vice Smith, promoted and removed from the List of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels of Infantry.

Colonel Sir A. T. Wilde, K. C. B. and C.S.I., Officiating Military Secretary to Government, is granted privilege leave of absence for 30 days, from the 24th November.

The appointment of Captain T. R. Church, of the Staff Corps, to act as Superintendent and Agent for Army Clothing, is without prejudice to his appointment as Acting Adjutant of the Madras Volunteer Guards.

Madras Staff Corps.—The following Promotions are made subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

To be Captains from the dates specified against their names, having completed 12 years' service.

Lieutenants John Ward and Thomas Devanport Chatterton, 4th November 1869.

Lieutenant Lovell Bowles Byass, 5th November 1869.

The A and C Batteries 9th Brigade Royal Artillery are brought on the strength of the Madras Establishment from the 1st November 1869 the date of their arrival at Bombay from England, per Troop Ship Euphrates.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
21	Oneiza	Spur	Calcutta, Sept. 18.
22	Salsette (s)	Tomlin	Hongkong, Nov. 2.
	Koina (s)	Colliver	Bussorah, Nov. 6.
	Salisbury	True	London, Aug. 6.
	Annie	Baker	Rangoon, Oct. 16.
	Pearl (s)	Baldwin	Cutch, Nov. 20.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Martaban (s)	Hibbert	Kurrachee.
	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	Dupuy	Goa.

The steamer Phlox, to Coast and Goa, began to load yesterday.

BENGAL.

The telegraph of November 17th has the following:—
Particulars of vessel previously announced.—Ship Goldfinder, [B], James E Higgins, Liverpool 15th July.
DEPARTURE.—Steamer Ethiopia.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—November 17th New Era, — London, and Lalla Rookh, W Wilson, Liverpool.
DEPARTURE.—November 17th Genl. Caulfield, — London.
Passengers arrived per ship Lalla Rookh—Mr and Mrs Howell and child.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude—18° 53' 30" N., long 4h. 51m. 16s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea=37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on November 20.

Barometer, corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	·918	inches.
Temperature of the Air	80·6	,,
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·5	,,
Dew Point	65·5	,,
Relative Humidity of Air	·613	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	0·0	,,
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9½ A.M.) on following days	87·9	,,
Minimum do. do.	76·3	,,
Gen. Direction of Wind NE, ENE, NW, NNW.		
Movement in 24 hours	331	miles

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BROWNE—November 21st, the wife of J. R. Browne, Esq., M.D., of a son.

FISCHER—November 21st, the wife of F. Fischer, Esq., of a daughter.

MORRIS—November 19th, [at Mazagon, the wife of A. F. Morris, Esq., of a son.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

KIRKPATRICK—November 16th, at No, 5 St. Marks Square, Bangalore, the wife of Surgeon Major J. Kirkpatrick, M.D., of a son.

DEATH.

JOACHIM—November 4th, at Hingolee, Deccan, Mr. E. F. Joachim, Civil Surgeon Bassim, West Berar, aged 48 years and 7 months.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the Bombay Gazette Press.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"
Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1869.

THE current number of the *Edinburgh Review* contains an article on "Indian Judges, British and Native," which like so many disquisitions published at home with the best intentions, is likely to create false impressions. The gist of it is a studied, though, no doubt, quite conscientious depreciation of civilian judges, both in the lower and the higher posts of the service, but the reviewer does not clearly indicate what remedies should be adopted to remove evils, some of which have indeed no existence. In the first place we may remark that the imperfections of our Mofussil judges furnish no new theme, and we cannot indulge in the hope that they will ever be so completely remedied as to leave no field for criticism. Even in England, with all the advantages possessed by lawyers, there are some indifferent judges. But so much has been done of late years in India that we may fairly describe the article in the *Edinburgh Review* as out of date, and neither altogether correct in its facts, nor logical in its conclusions.

Thus the Reviewer is wrong in his assertion that the Government of this country deliberately discourages the study of law, as a useless, if not mischievous, study for a judge. The Government, in its legislative capacity, has produced the most scientific Penal Code, and, perhaps, the best Procedure Codes in the world; and the Law Commissioners at home are engaged in drawing up a code of substantive Civil Law for India which, judging from the chapters already published, is likely to form a model for a similar codification in England. Then as regards the training of its judges, the Government does all that it can to fit civilians for their work. Having passed the competitive enhanced examination, they are kept two years in England at the expense of the Government; they are made to attend the courts of law and send in reports of the cases; and they are subjected to half-yearly examinations in law. When they come to this country they undergo further examinations; and when they have once entered the judicial branch of the service, they certainly have every encouragement to learn as much law as they can. Their work comes under the constant supervision of the High Court, which is no enemy to the study of law; and the system of promotion by seniority being in a great measure exploded, their advancement depends very much on the reputation which they may acquire for legal knowledge. The Government may be wrong in choosing their judges from the Civil Service—we do not think they are—but if the system be right, there is no ground of reproach against the Government for not making the best of their materials.

Assuming, for the present, that the system is right, let us consider what the training is to which the civilian is subjected. As we have said, he has two years of the English law courts, and English law examination. It is a pity that his time during these two years should not be devoted more exclusively to the study of law, and less to the study of Oriental languages, which can, of course, be learnt more quickly and better in India than in England. This mistake, we believe, has been frequently represented to the Civil Service examiners, and the representations will probably soon have their effect. And what is the successful competitor's career when he comes out to India? Take our own Presidency, for in this respect, as in many others, it leads the way. The system in Bengal, with which alone the Reviewer is acquainted, merits all his animadversions. There it has always been the practice to make a collector into a judge, a judge into a commissioner of customs, or a member of the Revenue Board, and then to promote him to a seat on the bench of the High Court. But in Bombay this evil practice has been exploded for at least ten years; and from a correspondence which has lately passed between the Government of India and our local Government, it appears that the Bengallees have at length been convinced of the evil of their ways; intend to follow the example of Bombay, and to form a separate judicial branch of the service. Well, having arrived in Bombay and passed in two languages, the young civilian is appointed an assistant to a collector and magistrate. In this position it is not true, as the Reviewer says, that he simply learns to collect taxes. He becomes acquainted with the system of police and with the duties of a magistrate, with the working of the magisterial courts, and the whole course of criminal procedure from the apprehension of a criminal to his committal for trial before the court of session. This is a most important part of his training. Now, as a judge, it will be his duty to criticise the proceedings of the police, to supervise the proceedings of the magistrates, and to hear appeals from their decisions. We do not hesitate to say that a sessions judge would be at a great disadvantage if he had never been a magistrate. After having been at this work for two or three years; after having passed examinations in the Codes, the Law of Evidence and other matters, and also in regard to his general knowledge of his magisterial duties, he is required to elect whether he will continue in the revenue line or join the judicial branch of the service. The reviewer says it is almost certain that all the good men in the service will choose the non-judicial line; because, if he continue in that branch, a man may aspire to be Governor General, while if he abandon it, the scope of his ambition terminates in the High Court with a judgeship. In practice this is not found to be the case. We have, indeed, heard of one civilian who, in the palmy days of Sir Bartle Frere, declined to enter the judicial line, because governors were never chosen from that branch of her service; but ordinary men are not influenced much by such remote objects of ambition. A man chooses the judicial line because promotion in that branch happens for the time to be better, or because his wife does not like district life, or because the baby is teething, and it is not good for it to be in the jungles beyond the reach of the doctor, or because his own seat in the saddle is uncertain, and he cares nothing for the delight of snipe shooting, or, finally, and most commonly, because he prefers a sedentary life and intellectual labours to the more active and rough employment of a revenue officer. Of late years, and since the competition system has brought to India a class of men who are fonder of books, and less fond of pig-sticking than were their Haileybury predecessors, there is no sign of any disinclination on the part of the more intellectual men to adopt the judicial line as their profession. Having chosen this line, a man is appointed an assistant judge, after six or seven years a judge, and after a similar interval, perhaps, a judge of the High Court. During the whole of this period he is engaged in the administration of the law, and we cannot agree with the Reviewer, that the generality of men thus engaged do not care to improve themselves by the study of the law, or that they are "cut off from all hope of ever bettering their condition in this respect.' It is absurd and contrary to all experience, to suppose that men, of at least average intellectual ability, who deliberately choose a profession, will not, as a rule, whether for their own satisfaction in the performance of their duties, or from the love of approbation, or from the desire of advancement, endeavour to improve themselves by studying the science of their profession. The Reviewer mournfully contrasts the scientific labours of Sir Erskine Perry and Mr. Justice Holloway in the High Courts of Bombay and Madras with the ignorance and indifference of Mofussil judges. He is evidently ignorant that Mr. Holloway is himself a civilian judge; that his training has been in the Mofussil; and that he has acquired, by his own unassisted efforts, and in the intervals of work, that knowledge which causes him to be regarded, by general consent, as one of the best judges who ever sat on the Indian bench. Mr. Holloway is a brilliant instance, but not a solitary instance of a civilian who has devoted himself successfully to the study of law. We believe that most civilian judges have, of late years, studiously endeavoured to comprehend the law which they administer, and the principles on which it is founded—with the natural result that, as a body, they do their work very fairly.

This does not appear to be a very high standard, nor is it. A man who is brought out to India young—and civilians must be brought out young—who has had none of that practice at the bar which is the best of all trainings for the bench, and who becomes a judge when in England he would be still a junior at the bar, must necessarily be far from a perfect judge. All that you can expect of him is that he should be upright, conscientious, and laborious, acquainted with the language and habits of the people, not ignorant of the revenue system of the country, experienced in the working of the civil and criminal courts subordinate to him, thoroughly versed in the Statute Law which he has to administer, and desirous, to the best of his ability, and so far as he has leisure, to make himself acquainted with the broad principle of jurisprudence. We think that the Civil Service does supply some such Judges.

The practical question is not whether we have a perfect article, but whether we can get a better article for our money? Abolish civilian judges, and whom are you to put in their place? The cry used to be, "Put in lawyers." Now, we have no doubt that, in some respects, a professional lawyer would make a far better judge than a civilian. Few lawyers, as the Reviewer says, study law scientifically, but the advantage of practice at the bar, as a training for the bench, can hardly be exaggerated. If an eminent lawyer, in good practice, would consent to be a Mofussil judge, he might, perhaps, even without a knowledge of the language, administer justice better than any civilian, and if he would learn the language, he would certainly do so. But what barrister of any eminence in Bombay would ever dream of going as judge to Dhoolia or Ahmedabad, even if he were supplied with the most efficient and expensive staff of interpreters and translators? Or if he went there, how long would he stay, and how much of the language would he learn?

The Reviewer does not advocate the idea of substituting professional lawyers for civilian judges. The alternative which he recommends is the substitution of natives. This proposition opens out a very broad field for discussion, and one which it is impossible for us to traverse in all its length and breadth; but we will go a little further than the Reviewer, who stops short almost at the threshhold, saying that it is not part of his object to consider what may be the political results of such a step. It is not, perhaps, necessary to consider the political results, but it is clear that, in a country governed as this is, we cannot, in estimating the advantages of native agency, exclude from consideration everything except intellectual fitness. It is undeniable that the natives have an extraordinary natural aptitude for law, that they make excellent pleaders, and that some of them would make excellent judges. But no one would seriously propose to take a pleader of the High Court and make him a district judge. It must be remembered that the duties of a district judge involve a supervision of the proceedings of the magistrates and the hearing of appeals from their decisions; even now, when the judge is a senior member of their own service, the magistrates are not always as submissive as they might be, and the High Court has frequently to interpose for the purpose of calming their dissensions. What would it be if the judge were a native? We do not say that this ought to make any difference, but no one can doubt that it would be so. The problem of setting natives over Europeans and securing from the latter respect and obedience, has yet to be solved, and under the present constitution of the Civil Service must be solved, but the more gradually it is solved the better.

And this brings us to what is, for the present at all events, an insuperable objection to the Reviewer's proposals. Every judgeship and assistant judgeship in the regulation provinces is, by Act of Parliament, reserved to the Covenanted Civil Service. Now it may be said that a close Civil Service is an abuse; and that, as the reviewer asserts, it is our duty to the natives to put them into every office for which they show themselves better qualified than a European. This may be true, but it is not practical. The close Civil Service is an institution which will not be abolished now. If you throw open to the natives of this country, (otherwise than by entrance into the Civil Service), any of the appointments which are now reserved to the Civil Service, you break faith with those who have already entered the service, and you, *pro tanto*, diminish the attractions of the service to others, and so get less competition and a worse class of men. It is idle to talk, as the Reviewer does, in connection with this subject, of the honour and good faith of England, and of our solemn assurances to the natives that we will employ them as far as possible. The simple and practical answer to this is, "All these appointments are open to the natives if they choose to enter the Civil Service." We do not say that the answer pleases us. Perhaps it would have been much better if the Government out here had been left to select, for high office, natives of tried ability and integrity, and not that every sharp young Baboo should be able to enter the Civil Service by competition and claim high office as a right. But it has been done, and will not be undone. Every year more and more natives will enter the Civil Service; and it is possible that, as the Reviewer says, but not for the reasons he gives, the time will come when the judicial bench will be occupied by natives, almost to the exclusion of Europeans. The Indian Government, perhaps, will prefer to employ the native members of the Civil Service in judicial work rather than to put them in executive charge of districts, where in critical times, such as those of 1857, it could hardly be expected that they should show the courage and determination which are required in the face of a great emergency. If we must have native judges it is to be hoped that the English magistrates will be willing to submit themselves, so far as their duty requires, to native judges. They will be more likely to do so when the natives are members of their own service, with whom for some years they have worked in unison, and on a footing of equality, and who may then be in habits and modes of thought more European than native. But when we do get them there is no reason whatever for supposing that they will be at all superior to our present civilian judges.

THE divorce case in which Lieutenant Colonel Gordon is complainant and Lord William Hay and others co-respondents was to come on for hearing on the 18th inst., in the court of the Deputy Commissioner at Umballa.

THE "Friend of India" has suggested Mr. Bagehot, the editor of the "Economist," as a fit person for the post of Finance Minister. It seems from the "Englishman" that some Calcutta people have put forward another nominee—no other than Mr. George Dickson!

DR. CORNISH, who was lately appointed by the Madras Government to prosecute an enquiry at certain stations in the presidency where cholera has been epidemic, has, says the "Madras Times," been unable hitherto to enter upon this special duty in consequence of no provision having been made in the budget to meet the necessary expenditure.

AT a meeting of native gentlemen held at the British Indian Association rooms at Calcutta on Thursday last, it was resolved that the native community should co-operate heartily with any movement that might be set on foot in the city to welcome His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, and that if subscriptions were called for they would do their part.

REFERRING to the occurrence of a serious outbreak amongst the prisoners in the Rangoon Central Jail, the "Englishman" of last Friday says—"It is said that the Superintendent, Dr. A. Connell Maingay, was killed in the first rush of the prisoners. In the conflict that followed seven or eight of these wretched men are said to have lost their lives, as well as some of the jail guard. The Rangoon mail which is expected in a day or two will, no doubt, bring us further details, and perhaps throw some light on the causes of the outbreak."

"THERE is," says the Madras Mail, "some probability of the collectorate of North Arcot being abolished, and of the whole province of Arcot being again formed into one collectorate. Other retrenchments that will tend to postpone promotion are, we fear, only too probable in the civil administration of this unfortunate presidency, which between the Bengal prejudices of John Strachey, the present virtual Governor General, and the ignorance of the Secretary of State, must prepare itself for some sharp treatment at the hands of the Finance Minister."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 4TH Nov.

The Bank of England has this day raised its rate of discount to 3 per cent.

SPAIN.

Latest advices from Spain state that Admiral Topete has resigned, and that the resignation of the whole Ministry is probable. The Cortes have adjourned indefinitely.

GERMANY.

Several shocks of earthquake have been felt in Germany.

OBITUARY.

In the obituary of the week the name of Colonel Augustine Allen appears.

AMERICA.

NEW YORK, 3RD Nov.

The Democrats have carried the elections in Maryland and New Jersey, and the Republicans in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Massachusetts.

There is a Republican majority in the New York Legislature.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO ALEXANDRIA.]

SPAIN.

LONDON, 4TH Nov.

The Spanish Ministry has been reconstituted, Signor Martos having been nominated Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Signor Tiquerola Minister of Finance.

The partisans of the Duke of Genoa are daily increasing. He has secured 134 adherents among the majority of the Cortes, and it is believed will obtain 180 more.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian troops occupied several strategical positions on the 1st of November, the insurgents having been driven beyond Sutvaro after three hours' hard fighting. Since then further severe fighting has occurred.

The Emperor of Austria has gone to Athens.

ITALY.

An interview is to take place between the Emperor of Austria and the King of Italy at Brindisi on the 28th, after the Emperor's return from Egypt.

The Italian Parliament is convoked for the 18th.

The King of Italy has been suffering from fever.

FRANCE.

The Emperor Napoleon has again suffered from rheumatic pains, but is now completely recovered. A great quantity of crowns and flowers were deposited on the 2nd inst. on the tomb of M. Baudin; no further manifestation took place.

TURKEY.

It is stated positively that the Sultan intends visiting Egypt on the 12th, and that H. M. will be present at the opening of the Suez Canal.

LONDON, 4TH Nov.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was firm. Fair Dhollera 9⅛d.

MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 22ND OCTOBER.

COLONEL BRAY, of the 4th King's Own Regiment, has invented a new equipment for the infantry soldier, which has been brought under the notice of the Duke of Cambridge on His Royal Highness's late visit of inspection to Dover. By Colonel Bray's arrangement each man will be provided with kit, arms, a waterproof cloth, and intrenching tools in such a manner that he will not carry a heavier weight than he does at present without a waterproof or intrenching tools: he proposes to replace the tunic by a patrol jacket, under which in winter a waistcoat can be worn. His propositions are very practical and eminently fitted to conduce to the efficiency and comfort of the infantry soldier.

Suddenly there are again rumours of a European war. The Emperor of the French is building boats which, it is said, can only be intended for sailing up the German rivers, and politicians assert that the idea of an invasion of Germany can be the only possible solution for the apparently unintelligible position assumed at the present moment by the French Government. It was always supposed by certain strategists that in case a war should have to be made between France and Prussia, it would be more to the interest of the French to carry on hostilities in winter than in summer. In winter the German communication would suffer more than the French, and the French believe that the younger and less drilled soldiers of Prussia would not so well as their own withstand the hardships and privations of a winter campaign. Still it was not expected that there would be any idea of war this winter, and the fact that rumours have arisen which assert its approach point to the probability of their truth. On the Continent the Government of England is not only blamed but laughed at, for it is said that it has been duped into paving the way to war. The *Moscow Gazette* has announced, not without a chuckle, that the idea of the neutralisation of a portion of Asia between the Russian outposts and the British frontier emanated from the Russian foreign office, and hints that a valuable concession was obtained in return. What that concession is, it is at present impossible to know accurately, but men well informed in Central Europe assert that England in return binds herself to abstain for the future from any intervention in European quarrels. Such an abstinence would be only too welcome to the present Government, the cry of which is for ever non-intervention. But if the idea of some of the leading men in Europe is correct, where will it end? These say that Russia of her own accord abstains from pushing her conquests in Asia as she anticipates that her forces will soon be required in Europe. It is believed that now that the neutrality of England is secured, France, supported more or less by Russia, can attack and subdue Prussia, that then when Prussia is exhausted, Russia can move unimpeded upon Constantinople, and France can plant herself in Egypt. England alone, and separated from all allies, will be unable to resist such a combination, and there will be no ally then to aid her. In the meantime the Russians have fortified Kertch and made it stronger than Sebastopol ever was, and have done so without breaking any treaties, for although by the peace concluded after the Crimean war, Russia was prevented from building any fortress on the Black Sea, no mention was made of the Sea of Azof, and Kertch has arisen in enormous force. It will soon be connected with the centre of the empire by railway, and the railway is so traced that it will be impossible to reach the communications until the fortress itself has been destroyed. In the latter there are not only Artesian wells, but cisterns to contain water for 10,000 men for a year. It is evident that the Russians do not mean to surrender Kertch easily: it is almost equally evident that our diplomatists, by either a carelessness or an ignorance of geography, have lost the whole fruit of all the blood and money expended in the Crimean campaign.

At home there is not much to chronicle. Mr. Cardwell preserves a complete silence as to his intentions, and though some profess to be able to lift the veil and to throw light on what will appear in the estimates next spring, it is very doubtful if anything is definitely determined upon. As I have before told you, it is probable that some meagre attack may be made upon the purchase system by the abolition of the grade of ensign, but the difficulty and expense of attacking the system in the higher ranks seem to make the War Office recoil. The military districts of the kingdom will probably be redivided, and the administrative staff for recruiting for the regular army, and the auxiliary forces, the Volunteers, pensioners, and militia, will probably be concentrated and amalgamated. There will probably be considerable changes in the Mutiny Act, as a new edition is being prepared in the office of the Judge Advocate-General, and it will be carefully edited so as to eliminate all that is antiquated or obsolete in the existing Act.

The great discussion of the day is undoubtedly whether the pivot or non-pivot system is to be the drill of the future. For the moment the non-pivot system has been authoritatively promulgated by the Horse Guards, but there is such a strong feeling in favour of the non-pivot system among the army at large and the Volunteers, that it is extremely improbable that the old system which has been abandoned by nearly all armies can be much longer endured.

The Prussian army is making experiments with General Eyre's kit-bag, and in that country it is highly approved of, except that the Prussians dislike the small mess-tin in use in the British army, and prefer a large tin which will serve as a cooking pot as well as a mess-tin. There appears to be reason in this, as it may almost be assumed as an axiom of future war that the soldier must be independent for three or four days at a time of all that he cannot carry with him. Camp kettles, such as we use, cannot be carried by the men and require transport, so that often they do not come up at all during a halt, and even under the most favourable circumstances hardly can arrive till several hours after the troops. Is it not extraordinary that in the British army the soldier should be weighed down by a large quantity of clothes which he hardly ever uses and does not require, to say nothing of brushes and blacking, while his camp kettle, without which he cannot live for a day, is entirely detached from him. There is another disadvantage in the present camp kettle: it is so large that it has to do for a large number of men, and if a few soldiers are detached, they must either do without cooking or must use the small mess-tins which they have, which do not afford any adequate means of cooking.

Colonel Hamley has published a new edition of his Principles of War: it is an excellent work, and is illustrated by examples from all the recent campaigns which have been fought since the publication of the first edition. Colonel Hamley is a strong advocate for the retention of the line in order of battle in place of the adoption of the column which is advocated by some, and his authority is one not to be lightly disregarded.

Some admirable conferences militaires have lately been published in France. They embrace discussions and essays by qualified officers on all the principal military questions of the day. Naturally the views taken are French, still they are well worthy of perusal, and the whole series can be obtained for the trifling sum of 3s. 6d.

It is rumoured here that Sir W. Mansfield is to retain his post as Commander-in-Chief in India for an additional year, but there appears to be no adequate authority for the report. It is also said that the post of Commander-in-Chief in Ireland will not be abolished next year, but will be retained, and that it will be filled on the retirement of Lord Strathnairn after completing his period of service by Sir Hope Grant. Much speculation has arisen as to who will be the Adjutant-General of the Army on the completion of his period of service next summer by Lord William Paulet. Lord George Paget has been named as his successor, but it seems much more likely that the post will be bestowed upon Sir Alfred Horsford, who, in consequence of the new regulation which limits commands of brigades at Aldershott to three years, will vacate his position at the camp almost immediately. It is almost certain, although not officially announced, that Colonel Middleton will be Deputy Adjutant-General of the Royal Artillery in lieu of General Gambier, who will vacate that post in April. Captain Parsons, late Brigade-Major in Canada, of the brigade which has been absorbed, is on his way to Gibraltar to relieve there the present Brigade-Major, Captain Griffiths, who is about to rejoin his regiment, the 68th. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Dormer will in a few days assume his position as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General at the Horse Guards in place of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Vacher, who, it is said, is about to retire from the service and settle in Canada on the completion of his period of staff service.

Colonel Fitzroy Green, of the 15th Hussars, who has before published one of the best, if not the best, work on the shoeing of horses extant, has now announced as speedily to appear a work on stable management. As Colonel Fitzroy Green is a celebrated cavalry officer and renowned judge of horse-flesh, his book is sure to be an excellent guide and companion to those who take a special interest in the welfare of their stables.

29TH OCTOBER.

The vacancy at Mhow caused by the lamented death of Major-General F. Adams, C. B., is to be filled by Colonel Grant, half pay, late 18th Foot, who will soon leave England to assume the command of the division.

The death of Major-Gen. E. C. W. Milman, commander of the forces at the Mauritius, has been reported at the War-office as having occurred on the 23rd inst. at the Old Palace, Richmond. The deceased General, until his promotion to the rank of Major-General, commanded the 37th Regiment of Foot. He entered the army as Ensign and Lieut. in the Coldstream Guards in the spring of 1835, and served with the Guards in the Canadian rebellion in 1838. He also served with distinction in India during the mutiny. His commissions bore date as follows:—Ensign and Lieut., April 24, 1835; Lieut. and Capt., February 5, 1841; Capt., and Lieut.-Col., April 7, 1848; Colonel, November 28, 1854; and Major-General, November 9, 1862. He was appointed Major-General on the Staff at the Mauritius in June 1866.

By the death of Major-General Milman, Colonel A. Maxwell, C. B., half-pay, late 46th Foot, will be promoted to the rank of Major-General; and Major C. W. M. Payne, unattached; Major Digby St. V. Hamilton, unattached, Staff Officer of Pensioners; Major W. Pilsworth, unattached, Staff Officer of Pensioners; Major C. E. S. Gleig, half-pay, late 14th Foot; Major James M. Brown, 93rd Foot; Major H. A. Welman, Depot Battalion; Major Thomas A. Rawlins, Staff, Captain and Assistant Commandant, Nettley Hospital; Major G. F. Moore, unattached, Staff Officer of Pensioners; Major R. D. W. Ramsay, unattached; Major H. McM. Sale, half-pay, late 22nd Foot; and Major Rupert B. Deering, Depot Battalion, will be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

The following is a list of the successful candidates at the late competitive examination of officers for admission to the Staff College in February 1870:—

Lieutenant F. Roberts, Royal Artillery; Madras; Marks 2979.
Lieutenant J. L. Needham, Royal Marine Artillery; Home; Marks 2956.
Captain G. S. Schwabe, 6th Drag. Gds.; Home; Marks 2911.
Lieutenant H. B. Moffatt, 1st B. 24th Foot; Malta; Marks 2875.
Captain H. T. Jones, 81st Regiment; Home; Marks 2865.
Lieutenant E. H. H. Collen, Royal Artillery; Bengal; Marks 2857.
Lieutenant D. L. Brain, 1st B. 4th Foot; Home; Marks 2604.
Lieutenant W. E. Montague, 91th Regiment; Home; Marks 2402.
Captain W. R. Lascelles, 2nd Bn. R. Bde.; Home; Marks 2312.
Lieutenant H. Atkinson, 99th Regiment; Home; Marks 2248.
Captain F. Cardew, 82nd Regiment; Home; Marks 2234.
Lieutenant H. L. Dundas, 2nd Bn. 15th Foot; Home; Marks 2188.
Captain L. H. Bruce, 91st Regiment; Home; Marks 2166.
Lieutenant H. P. Walmsley, 56th Regiment; Home; Marks [illegible]
Bt. Major C. R. Johnson, 50th Regiment; Home: Marks 2031.
Captain Hon. H. Legge, Coldstm. Gds.; Home: Marks 2001.

The post of Adjutant General of the Army will fall vacant next year on the expiration of the period of staff service of Lord William Paulet. It will be difficult for His Royal Highness to find any one who will fulfil the delicate and difficult duties of his post with so much satisfaction to all with whom he has come in contact as Lord William Paulet. His constant accessibility to all officers as well of the lowest as of the highest rank, his genial courtesy and his kindly sympathy have made it far more a pleasure than a duty to pay an official visit to the Adjutant General. Of course rumour has already settled who is to be his successor: but there are various rumours and, consequently, there are several successors quoted. Lord George Paget, the present Inspector General of Cavalry, is named, but it would be incredible—if anything were incredible connected with the Horse Guards—that the authorities could make such an appointment, unless indeed they wished to render the position so ludicrous as to insure its abolition. The quondam leader of Paget's irregulars, the author of the late burlesque edition of the Cavalry Regulations, the consistent antagonist to all improvement or amelioration in drill or organisation, is not the man to place in the position of Adjutant General. He is born of a good family, granted; but having said so much we have said all that can be said for him. He is notably incompetent as an officer, and has the unpleasant faculty of quarrelling with almost everybody with whom he is brought in contact. The Horse Guards are fully impressed with the necessity of providing comfortable maintenance for the scions of noble families out of the Government funds, but they even hardly would dare to do such a job as to appoint Lord George Paget to be Adjutant General of the Army. Sir Arthur Cunynghame, who now commands a division in Ireland, has also been named as a probable selection for the post, but though Sir Arthur Cunynghame might be desired by the Horse Guards, he is not by either the army nor the public at large. There are only two of those named as probable successors to the position who would satisfy either the army or the country, and it must be indubitable that either the one or the other will be the future Adjutant General, for appointments of this nature are not in future to be filled by the mere will of the Military Secretary. The Secretary of State for War has felt too much the pressure of the opinion of the House of Commons to allow any jobs to be perpetrated with impunity. One of the two who are consequently likely to be selected for this important post is Major-General Sir Alfred Horsford, who has just retired from the command of a brigade at Aldershott in consequence of the new rule relative to the tenure of brigade commands at the camp. His would be certainly an excellent appointment: he is skilled in practical military work, he is universally popular, and has high administrative capability. Sir Alfred Horsford has long been regarded as the successor of General Foster in case by any wonderful stroke of good fortune for the army that venerable official were to retire from his appointment. Certainly this would be an excellent place for Sir Alfred Horsford, and were there any chance of a vacancy in the Military Secretaryship all would be delighted to see him fill it, but General Foster seems to have no intention of retiring, and it is to be hoped that Sir Alfred Horsford may receive the appointment to the post of Adjutant-General as a stepping-stone towards a nearer approach to the Commander in-Chief. Colonel Egerton, the present Deputy Adjutant-General, is another who is said to be likely to succeed to the vacancy, but Sir Alfred Horsford is his senior; and though every one would willingly see Colonel Egerton arrive at the post, he can afford to wait a little longer, although there could hardly be a better selection at any time.

It has been stated in the *Army and Navy Gazette* that Colonel J. Adye, R. A., is to proceed to Bombay to assume a divisional command there; it is to be doubted, however, whether this appointment, which was once contemplated, will not be cancelled. Colonel Ayde is one of the best, if not the best, administrators in the Artillery, and he would form an excellent Deputy Adjutant General of that arm at the Horse Guards. If he is, however, sent to Bombay, Colonel Middleton will become the representative of the Artillery at head-quarters.

Colonel Johnson, C. B., Assistant Military Secretary at the Horse Guards, has resigned his appointment and will relinquish his office on the 31st December. The good conduct pension, vacant by the death of Colonel Montgomery, is to be bestowed upon Major-General O'Grady Haly, C.B., at present commanding a division in Bengal.

Colonel the Hon'ble H. H. Clifford, V. C. and C. B., has been appointed to the post of Aide-de-Camp to His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief in place of Major-General the Hon'ble R. Curzon, who has resigned that appointment in promotion to the rank of Major-General.

The following exchanges of brigades by officers of the Royal Artillery have been sanctioned by the Horse Guards:—Between Col. J. R. Anderson, C.B., 9th Brigade, lately embarked for India, and Col. R. C. Romer, 13th Brigade, at Plymouth; between Lieut.-Col. N. M. Mackay, 9th Brigade, and Lieut-Col. M. A. Biddulph, 14th Brigade, Deputy Adjt.-Gen., India; between Capt. W. C. Nangle, 7th Battery, 12th Brigade, A.D.C. to the Commandant of Woolwich garrison, and Capt. J. L. Clarke, 6th Battery, 15th Brigade, at Gibraltar; between Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. C. E. Oldershaw, E Battery, 14th Brigade, at Deolalee, and Capt. J. K. Holdsworth, 6th Battery, 5th Brigade, at St. Thomas' Mount; between Capt. E. Harrison, C Battery, 9th Brigade, at Meerut, and Captain F. H. M'Leod, of the 25th Brigade, at Allahabad; between Second Captain C. H. Pickering, F Battery, 4th Brigade, at Kilkenny, and Second Captain S. O. Kyle, G Battery, 8th Brigade, at Cawnpore; between Second Captain A. S. Hunter, F Battery, 14th Brigade, at Nusseerabad, and Second Captain E. H. Ryan, E Battery, 19th Brigade, at Rawul Pindee.

The officers of the British army who were present with the Prussian army during its autumn manœuvres of this year were received with most magnificent hospitality by the King of Prussia. As some slight acknowledgment of the courtesy with which they were greeted in Prussia they have determined upon sending a piece of plate to Major the Baron Korff, who was deputed by the King of Prussia to attend to their wants and necessities.

Unfortunately the British Guards who were present with the Prussian army during its mimic operations of war do not seem to have brought back to this country a perfectly clear understanding of what they saw there. We have indeed adopted sham fights at Aldershott but not entirely as in Prussia. Generals are allowed to manœuvre against each other but not unhampered, and at last it has come to such a point that some generals have given orders to their enemies to retire or to consider themselves prisoners. All these contretemps might be avoided if we were only to adopt the Prussian system of having umpires at all mimic battles at Aldershott or the Curragh.

The report of the Commission on Military Education will be published next week. I have already given you a summary of its recommendations.

The furlough season has commenced at Chatham and the soldiers in the barracks will be granted furloughs at the rate of 12 per cent. of the strength of each depot.

Yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, the detachment of the 9th Regiment, which has been stationed at Woolwich for the last four months, under the command of Colonel Sankey, left the Infantry Barrack Francis-street, for Warley, to join the head-quarters of the 2nd battalion of the regiment. Their removal is in consequence of accommodation being required for the 14th Brigade Royal Artillery, *en route* from India, whose arrival at Portsmouth in the Serapis in the early part of December is expected. The officers who left with troops were Captain A. G. E. Morley, Lieut. J. G. Jeffares, and Ensign H. Gardiner.

HOW TO SPELL INDIAN NAMES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I noticed in your columns some days ago a remark that there were no fixed rules laid down for the spelling of the names of towns, villages, &c. As these rules have been out since 1865, I think there ought not to be much difficulty on the subject, that is, if people accept the Survey mode of spelling, instead of every one marking out a way of his own, possibly without having any idea how the words are spelt in the vernacular. I enclose a copy of the rules, and am, sir, yours faithfully,

17th November. THEODOLITE.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Dated, Dehra Dun, 27th June 1865.

1. The letter 'c' should not be used except in connection with 'h' as in 'chuch.'

2. The letters 'q, x,' should never be used.

3. The letter 'w' may be used as an effective consonant only, as in 'Kawa,' a crow.

4. The letter 'h' may be used in the compounds 'ch,' 'kh,' 'gh,' 'sh,' and in connection with other letters, as 'b,' 'p,' 't,' &c., when necessary as an aspirate, also as a terminal when occurring in the native spelling, e. g., 'gurh,' 'deh;' but the promiscuous use of this letter, when not occurring in the real spelling, nor required to assist correct pronunciation, as in "Dhoon," 'ghari,' is erroneous.

5. The use of the letter 'y' is to be restricted as much as possible. It is rarely required except as a consonant.

6 Reduplication of letters is to be avoided when not absolutely required to assist correct pronunciation.

7. The following are the common and simple vowel sounds, and are to be represented by the annexed symbols, viz.:—

1. The first vowel sound in 'mamā' by 'a' } as in Karāchi.
2. The second ,, ,, by 'ā' }
3. The vowel sound in 'bit' by 'i' as in 'Pind.'
4. ,, ,, 'deep' by 'ī' as in 'Devi.'
5. The vowel sound in 'say' by 'e' as in Devi.
6. do. 'hope' by 'o' as in Sakot.
7. do. 'full' by 'u' as in Murad.
8. do. 'rule' by 'ū' as in Dūn.
9. do. 'ripe' by 'ai' as in Baital.
10. do. 'foul' by 'ou' as in Jounpūr.

The mode of spelling well-known names should not be altered, e.g., Meerut, Calcutta, Cawnpore.

(Signed) J. T. WALKER, Lt.-Col. R.E.,
Officiating Surveyor-General of India

THE REDUCTIONS IN THE POLICE.

THE *Englishman* of the 19th says—"We see that the *Friend* hints that the order for reductions in the police will have to be reconsidered. We ourselves hear that it is likely to be considerably modified, and that, in fact, Colonel Bruce's original budget is to be sanctioned for good. We believe the Indian Government was moved to abolish the deputy inspectors general on the representation of the Bengal Government. That Government has now, we understand, applied for 'the retention of a portion of the deputy inspectors general.' But we do not know what has led to this change of policy on the part of Mr. Grey, nor how Lord Mayo can yield, and retain a grade which he has emphatically declared to be 'useless.'"

The *Indian Daily News* of the same date says—"We learn that the Government of Bengal is making strenuous efforts to keep a few of the doomed appointments of the police, instancing as one reason their value in frontier demonstrations. We have little doubt that every subordinate Government will have a great deal to say to the late and expected reductions."

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HYDERABAD RACES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

THIRD DAY, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17TH.

THE NAWAB SALAR JUNG'S PLATE—1¾ mile. Walked over by Nicholas.

THE ARAB HANDICAP—1½ mile. Time 2 minutes 58 seconds.

Nicholas	1
Aga	2
Miskeen	3

THE GREY BEARD PURSE—2 miles. Walked over by Nicholas.

THE DECCAN STAKES—2 miles. Walked over by Sail of the Fleet.

FOR ALL MAIDEN GALLOWAYS—1¼ mile. Time 2 minutes 30 seconds.

King David	1
Zaufer	2
Thurlby	3

SIXTH RACE for all English and Australian horses. The whole course. Did not come off.

THE AUCTION STAKES—1½ mile. Walked over by Albourne.

THE GALLOWAY HANDICAP—1½ mile. Time 3 minutes 32 seconds.

Hopshee	1
Syed Ahmed	2
Thurlby	3

PONY RACE—½ a mile. Did not come off.

The Resident handed H. E. Sir Salar Jung and Nawab Shum-shoom-ool-Rao to and from the race building. A Gymkhana followed in the afternoon.

COTTON CULTIVATION IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR THE YEAR 1869-70.

REMARKS BY THE COTTON COMMISSIONER.

ON comparing the returns now received with those furnished by the Collectors last year, exclusive of Ahmedabad, for which no returns were given, I find that (with the exception of those for *Belgaum*, *Dharwar*, *Kulladghee* and *Poona*, which are correct) considerable discrepancy exists in the number of acres shown to have been cultivated with cotton in 1868-69. The differences are as follows:—

	Total number of acres as given last year, for 1868-69.	Total number of acres as given this year, for 1868-69.
NORTHERN DIVISION.		
Kaira	10,420	11,738
Broach	133,000	153,079
Khandeish	425,100	426,639
Surat	91,743	46,672
SOUTHERN DIVISION.		
Ahmednuggur	12,130	9,894
Sattara	46,188	45,953
Sholapore	67,679	67,553
	786,260	761,428
	24,832 difference	

It will thus be seen that in the two sets of returns, namely, those furnished last year for 1868-69, and those now supplied for the same period, there is a difference amounting to upwards of 24,000 acres.

If the present returns are accepted as correct, the increase in the area of cotton cultivation during this year, as compared with the last, would be 809,375 acres.

If, on the other hand, the former returns, or those which were received and published last season, are held to be the correct ones (and at present I am not aware of any reason why they should not be so,) the actual increase would amount to 784,543 acres.

The above remarks refer only to the collectorates. With regard to native states, I regret the smallness of the number of returns that have been procurable, more especially as such a very large proportion of our cotton supply is grown in native territory. This appears to be in no way due to a want of efforts on the part of Political officers to procure and furnish me with the desired information. Major Barton, Political Agent, Rewa Kanta, in explaining his inability to supply it, expresses his "extreme regret that, owing to the vexatious apathy of the Chiefs under his superintendence," he is unable to complete the report due from his office; and the same difficulty, I have no doubt, has been experienced in most of the other states for which returns are not forthcoming. Taking those in the Dharwar collectorate alone, the amount of cotton cultivated in the jaghires of Savanoor, Khoondgol, Seerhuttee, and Lukmeshwur, for which there are no returns, would, if included, have very materially increased the total cultivated area reported.

The only native states for which I am in possession of returns, are those of Kolapore, with its outlying jaghires of Sanglee, Meeruj, Koorundwar, Jamkhundee, Moodhole, and Ramdoorg, with those of Akulkote under Major Baumgartner, and of the Mahi Kanta, under Major Law.

In comparing these returns with those which were forwarded last season (which I may observe exactly correspond, with one exception, namely Cutch), I find that, in the districts to which they relate, there is an increase in the total area of cotton cultivation as follows:—

	1868-69	1869-70	Increase.
Acres	343,354	497,892	154,538.

Adding this increase to that above shown in the collectorates according to the returns now published, we have a total extent of land cultivated with cotton this year, exceeding that of last season by 963,913 acres. This, be it observed, is without reference to the many states not here represented, including Kattiawar, where there is an enormous amount of cotton cultivation.

Though it was not the object of this report to furnish any other information than as regards the area of land devoted to cotton this year, without reference to the prospects of the crop, on which I have been ordered by Government to publish my report on the 15th of January, I may take the present opportunity of recording the following remarks from the information in my possession up to the present time.

In Guzerat generally, the rains were late, and sowing operations deferred in consequence somewhat beyond the usual time. In the districts north of the Myhee, the continuous heavy rains in September retarded the young cotton crops, and from the irregular character of the rainfall, which at times approached the violence of a flood, a considerable quantity of low-lying black land, extending from Veerumgaum in the direction of Wurdwan and Dhollera, was so long submerged, that in some places the plants were either washed out or destroyed, and the field had to be resown. Later in the season, the districts suffered from one or two visitations of locusts in great numbers. They destroyed the grain of all the cereal crops which were then in ear. The cotton crop, however, I am happy to say, escaped with but little injury. Subsequently, the season proved so favourable that the retarded crops recovered, and from the periodical reports that continue to reach me, I believe that a full and abundant crop may be anticipated.

In Broach, south of the Myhee, the rainfall is stated to have been about 30 per cent. in excess of the usual average, yet it was attended with less injury to the cotton crop, as the fall, though excessive, was milder and more regular in its character. Here, also, the locusts appeared in large flights, but though other crops suffered in the same manner as abovementioned, I have heard of no serious injury to the cotton, and as far as I can judge both from personal observation and the reports of my subordinates which come to me regularly, I believe that the cotton crop in the Broach collectorate will be greatly better than an average one.

In Surat, the season has not proved so favourable; the crops suffered more from the lodging of rain-water on the fields, and there was a larger amount of re-sowing, but still I believe that fully a fair average crop may be expected.

Since writing the above, I have received a communication from Mr. Storment, Superintendent of cotton Experiments in Surat and Broach, which forms a continuation of his reports up to yesterday's date, and in which he makes the following remarks, having premised that he had just returned from a general tour in the above districts:—

"The finest Guzerat produce of the year will no doubt come from the black-soil district lying to the north and west of Broach. Near Deygaum and some other places in that locality, the plants in some fields are yet quite small, although the majority have done flowering, and average from four to five feet in height.

"The backward state of one portion of the crop is the result of late sowing. The rain fell so continuously after the first real burst, that there was very little opportunity for successional sowing until the season was far advanced. Though late, this will yield a good crop, perhaps a trifle heavier than the early sown, as it is not quite so liable to be damaged by insects. Up the railway line towards Pallej, the crop is not quite so far advanced as at Broach, still it is very promising.

"The farmers calculate on a cotton crop of 17 annas in the rupee, that is about six per cent. excess, and I think it will be quite equal to that.

"Round Surat, the crop is certainly not so promising as in the above-mentioned districts. The effects of the rain seems to have been much more severely felt. It is now pushing along, however, and those who know the district well, believe there will yet be a fair crop, though of course a little late."

In Khandeish, the crops appeared very promising before the end of September. Continuous rain fell from the 20th of that month to the 6th October, which had the effect of injuring them slightly. They recovered under the influence of the fine weather which succeeded, but in some talookas this was followed by heavy rain at the end of October, that occasioned some damage to the cotton which, grown on the better soils, had become ready for picking. This is, however, counterbalanced by the help which the rain has given to the backward plants on the lighter soils, and on the whole there seems reason to expect a crop better than the average. I may add that the reports I have just received state that the quality of the cotton produced is considerably superior to that of last year.

In the collectorates of Sholapoor, Ahmednuggur, Sattara and Poona, the cotton plants are in a thriving condition and give promise of a full crop.

From the Southern Mahratta Districts I am in receipt of advices up to the 15th instant. At the commencement of the season, owing to the continuation of heavy rain to a late period, the condition of the soil did not admit of the sowing of cotton seed being proceeded with as early as usual, and the crops were reported as being less advanced than at the similar dates of last year. Of late, however, they have assumed a much more forward appearance, being greatly benefited by a seasonable and much-required fall of rain in the month of October, which was pretty general throughout the country, and amounted to about four and a half inches. Last accounts state that the plants, both Native and American, continue to improve in appearance daily, and that the cultivators entertain sanguine hopes of a full and abundant crop. Mention is made of the appearance of the "Boll-worm" in one or two localities where the sowing had been earlier than elsewhere, but it had not spread to any extent, and no apprehensions of serious injury were entertained. The soil is now supplied with a sufficiency of moisture to bring the plants to maturity, and if nothing untoward occurs, it may be reasonably expected that the hopes of the cultivators will be realized.

G. F. FORBES, Cotton Commissioner.

Town Hall, Bombay, 18th November 1869.

BOMBAY.

THE P. & O. Co's s.s. SALSETTE, which arrived here from China yesterday, brought a passenger from Calcutta—Mr. Danks.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. EUPHRATES, advertised to sail to-day for the Coast and Calcutta, will, we are requested to state, not start before 4 o'clock P.M.

CIRCUIT.—We hear that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lloyd proceeds on a circuit to the Southern Maratha Country in the beginning of next year.

INQUEST.—Dr. Lumsdaine held an inquest on Sunday concerning the death one Lulloo, who, in the opinion of the jury, came to his death by excessive drinking.

MR. HENRY WOOD PAYNE (from Calcutta) took the usual declaration, before the Chief Justice in the High Court yesterday, as an attorney and procurator of the High Court of Bombay.

MR. A. R. SCOBLE, we understand, received official intimation on Friday last of his appointment to act as Advocate General. The appointment will be gazetted in the *Government Gazette* of Thursday next.

EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.—We notice from the *Rast Goftar* that the Raja of Bhownuggur has promised to contribute every year, from the year ensuing, Rs. 1,000 to the East India Association.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—On Saturday a Mussulman named Vuzeer Ali, in consequence of some quarrel with his wife, took a large quantity of opium. He was conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, being very ill.

FOUND DROWNED.—The police found on Sunday the dead body of a Seedee floating in the sea at Tank Bunder. The body was in an advanced state of decomposition. The matter was reported to Dr. Lumsdaine, who ordered a warrant to issue for the disposal of the body.

THE STEAMER MARTABAN, Captain Hibbert, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee, with the following passengers:—Surgeon Hammond, Royal Artillery; Miss Leckie; Assistant Surgeon G. W. Mackury; Mr. S. H. Philips; Doctor McK. John; Captain and Mrs. Merriman; two Seedies and a girl; and 52 deck passengers.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Kurreem Bunnoo, a married woman, appeared before the Chief Magistrate, and obtained a warrant against Mehboob, woman, charging her with criminal breach of trust in respect of certain ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 600, belonging to complainant.

As a measure of economy, and also to meet the frequent solicitations of unemployed officers of the Indian army for active employment, a list of some of such officers has been furnished to the several local Governments, with an intimation that they are available for civil employment whenever their services may be required.—*Indian Army Gazette.*

DEATH OF DEWAN WUTHONMULL MUNGUR MULLANEE.—The Commissioner in Sind, in a memorandum dated the 11th inst., reported to Government the death, on the 1st idem, from asthma, of Dewan Wuthonmull Mungur Mullanee, Assistant Deputy Collector, attached to the office of Political Superintendent Thurr and Parkur Districts. The Government passed the following resolution thereon on the 20th inst.:—"Government have received with regret the intelligence of the death of this officer."

SURAT COLLECTORATE.—From the weather report of the Surat collectorate, for the fortnight ending 31st October, we learn that the fall of rain was very slight. Crops were in good condition. Reaping operations were being carried on, and the planting of seeds for rubbee crops had been commenced. The district was reported to be healthy, except Nandore, Chiklee, Pardee, and Bulsar talookas, where fever prevailed. Cholera slightly appeared in Bulsar and Pardee talookas. Cattle were free from disease.

THE BISHOP OF MADRAS is about to make a protracted tour through the Bombay presidency, and the Madras revenues are to be charged with his heavy travelling allowances. Is not this somewhat anomalous? His Lordship has a natural desire to make the acquaintance of his Right Reverend Brother of the sister presidency, but it is rather absurd that we should have to pay for this exemplary exhibition of fraternal sympathy. The travelling allowances of Viceroys, Governors, Councillors, Secretaries, and others urgently need the audit of a hard-headed man who habitually requires money's worth for money spent.—*Madras Mail*, Nov. 17.

CRICKET MATCH.—On Saturday last a match cricket was played on the Esplanade between the Zoroastrian C. C. and an "eleven" from the 1/2 (Queen's) Regiment. In the first innings the "Queen's" made 65, and next when they went to bat they scored 70, giving them a total of 135 runs. But the Zoroastrians were too many for them by far. In the first innings they ran up a score of 201, and thus left the military in the shade by an innings and 66 runs. Messrs. B. Byramjee and B. Bhicoajee made the best single scores, 72 and 70 respectively. On the other side, Dr. White made 30 in the first, and 23 in the second, innings.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FOR ENGLAND.—H.M.'s troopship Jumna will leave Bombay for Suez to-day with nearly 800 invalids and time-expired men, women and children from the Bengal presidency. The troops, which were from the Deolalee Depot, were brought here yesterday by train. About 70 invalids and time-expired men, with women and children, belonging to the Madras presidency, will also leave by the Jumna; as will also about 140 belonging to this presidency. Besides these there are about 120 officers, men, women, and children of the 7/14 Royal Artillery from Ahmedabad —the rest of the Brigade having proceeded home by the Euphrates last week.

THEFT OF A GUN.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. R. H. Showell, two men named Mungoor Chenda and Sooba Cumla were charged with stealing from a building used as a human dwelling a gun, of the value of Rs. 112, belonging to Mr. E. D. Stead, assistant in a mercantile office. It appears that the gun was missed from the bungalow of the complainant some months ago. A few days ago a police peon saw the prisoners leaving the synagogue at Byculla with a bedding, which was searched and the gun and two flasks were found in it. The magistrate adjudged the prisoners guilty. The first prisoner was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and the second two months.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.—At the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday, Edmund Ditton, an European, was charged with committing an aggravated assault against the person of Mr. J. Phillips, book-keeper to Messrs. Peel, Cassels, & Co. Complainant said—I know defendant. I believe he is unemployed. On Saturday last at 10 P.M. I was walking on the Breach Candy road, near the Money Institution. I was walking towards the Fort. Defendant had concealed himself somewhere near the institution. Prisoner rushed on me saying, "you are the man I wanted," and with a heavy stick he then had in his hand struck me several times on my head. I tried to ward off the blows. I found my head was bleeding profusely and I cried out for the police. A police constable came over and I pointed out prisoner.—The prisoner was convicted and fined Rs. 100 with the alternative of two months' rigorous imprisonment, and was also bound over to keep the peace.

OUR readers will learn, as we do with regret, that owing to the stagnation of trade in this province, the directors of the Oriental Bank Corporation have resolved to close their agency here (Kurrachee) on the 31st of next month.—*Sind News*, Nov. 18.

BY letters from Jacobabad, we regret to hear that Colonel Phayre has been suffering for some time from weakness and ill-health, and that in all probability he will be obliged to leave for England next March.—*Deccan Herald*, Nov. 22.

No further tidings have been received regarding Colonel Macleod's accident, except in confirmation of previous information that his arm was, on Thursday last, amputated between the elbow and the shoulder: and it is hoped that he will get over it all right now. The weather at Mahableshwur was bitterly cold; and many people have fires now in the mornings and evenings.—*Ibid.*

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 22nd, 7-55 A.M.—French Mail steamer from Calcutta signalled.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 22nd, 12-6 P.M.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line interrupted beyond Kournah. Persian line right to Tabreez. Latest dates, from Great Britain, *via* Turkey, 7th Nov., 1-45 P.M.; *via* Russia, Service, 12th Nov., 11-3 P.M., Private, 5th Nov., 3-7 P.M.

AKOTE, 22nd, 3 P.M. Office opened this day.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 21st to 8 P.M. of the 22nd November is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	0 30	0 7
„ Calcutta	7 16	1 32

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—

For Dulsookram Hookumchund, from Calcutta.

For E. Pout, from Calcutta.

For Havelock, Byculla, from Nagpore.

For Bhiwara Baee, Nag Para, No. 8, from Poona.

THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.

THE Bench of Justices, as the public are aware, is to meet to-morrow, but the meeting will be only formal, and will be adjourned till the 8th December, as all the information needed for the disposal of the Budget is not yet available.

THE BHATTIA CASE.

THE charges against Mr. Lukhmidass Khimjee and Mr. Dwarkadass Vussonjee, of giving false evidence and conspiring to defraud the Commercial Bank, were on the calendar for trial at the Criminal Sessions now sitting. On Saturday, an application was made by counsel that the case should be heard by a special jury, and Mr. Justice Westropp yesterday morning refused the application, and ordered a *nolle prosequi* to be entered. The defendants were accordingly discharged.—Mr. Lukhmidass Khimjee appeared at the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with his solicitor, Mr. Rimington, and obtained an apprehension warrant against Hurkeeson Jugjeevan, charging him with giving false evidence, in the case which Mr. Connon committed to the Sessions.

EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM BOMBAY.

APPENDED is a statement of cotton shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports during the month of October 1869:—

Quantity.	Value.	By what Ships.	To what Ports.
lbs.	Rs.		
741,664	3,30,975	Steamer Nubia* ...	Liverpool.
903,784	4,11,950	Do. Bengal ...	„
776,664	3,78,460	Do. Golconda† ...	„
1,784,384	7,94,742	Do. Krishna‡ ...	„
1,887,396	8,19,130	Ann Millicent ...	„
695,968	3,74,360	Steamer Sumatra ...	„
680,568	3,03,020	Do. Columbian	„
1,401,204	6,65,150	Do. Neera ...	„
549,976	2,41,500	Do. Behar ...	„
39,200	20,000	Do. Orissa§ ...	Havre.
9,016	4,025	Do. Bengal ...	„
16,016	7,150	Do. Golconda†	„
45,864	23,800	Do. Sumatra...	„
144,648	58,800	Do. Columbian	„
223,832	94,200	Do. Behar ...	„
117,600	45,000	Do. Sumatra	Trieste.
22,344	7,980	Do. Shaftesbury	Hongkong
86,828	40,740	Do. Norna ...	„
38,024	16,030	Do. Rangoon	„
10,164,980 or Candies 12,965 15-28th	46,37,012		

* Port clearance granted on 25th September 1869.

† Port clearance granted on 14th September 1869.

‡ Port clearance granted on 29th September 1869.

§ Port clearance granted on 11th September 1869.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1869.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WESTROPP.)

SECOND DAY: MONDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

THE following cases were disposed of before a common jury:—

DEMANDING A GRATIFICATION.—Misreelal Nundkishore, a peon in the employment of the Government Telegraph Department, was charged with obtaining a gratification other than legal remuneration from a native merchant, to whom he had delivered a telegram. In the course of the hearing of the case His Lordship remarked that in such a case of levies from the general public he thought the public prosecutor should appear for the prosecution. The prisoner was found guilty, and His Lordship, in passing sentence, said the prisoner had been taking advantage of his position as a Government servant to levy contributions to which he had no right. That was a crime which there was reason to believe was very common in this country, and inasmuch as the prisoner had been in an office in which he was entrusted with an important duty and had committed a very great breach of that duty—though the sum which he actually received in this case was small indeed—by way of example to all persons occupying similar positions, His Lordship felt bound to sentence him to rigorous imprisonment for six months from the day on which he was first charged—the 9th October.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS AND MONEY.—Govindass Hurrydass was charged with stealing some ornaments and money from a dwelling-house. Mr. Ferguson appeared for the prosecution, and Dr. Barton for the defence. The persons interested in the case were all Brahmin mendicants possessed of considerable wealth. The prosecutor's wife's ornaments had got into the possession of the prisoner, and the woman had gone to the railway station in order to accompany prisoner to Nassick. The reason possibly was that referred to by Dr. Barton, when he elicited from the prosecutor that prisoner was a "big fellow" among the mendicants, was good looking, at least in the opinion of the women, whereas prosecutor was not so,—was just, prosecutor said, as God made him. However the prisoner did not come, held the learned counsel, to take her to his fond arms, and hence the present case. His Lordship said the only point that pressed the prisoner was the distribution of the goods, but Dr. Barton held there was nothing peculiar in that, for there was bad blood in the family, and the prisoner was "sweet" upon the woman. The persons, he said, were all Brahmins, and all had money. They were said to have come from the mouth of Brahma, and though he (Dr. B.) did not pretend to solve the problem, he thought Brahma did quite right in getting rid of them at the first opportunity, for a more disagreeable set of fellows he never saw. (Laughter.)

The jury found the prisoner guilty of receiving, and sentence was deferred till a technical point raised by Dr. Barton should be decided.

THE NEW MINERAL.

Our Agra contemporary publishes the following letters:

Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Consulate, Bombay, 21st October 1869.

Captain W. A. Ross, R. A., Simla.

SIR,—Having read your interesting reports on the new mineral, which you have discovered and which you propose to call meerschaluminite, I have the honour to request that you will send me per banghy some large specimens, for which I shall be happy to pay any charges which you may have to incur. I intend to forward these specimens to Vienna, where the commercial value of this mineral can be best ascertained, Vienna being, as you are no doubt aware, the foremost place for the manufacture of meerschaum articles.

I shall esteem it a favour if you will send me specimens sufficiently large to admit of their being practically tested.

It will afford me pleasure to communicate to you the report which I hope to receive from Vienna after examination and trial of the samples. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

A. C. GUMPERT, KT. F. I.,
I. and R. Austro-Hungarian Consul.

To Baron Gumpert, I. and R. Austro-Hungarian Consul, Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt while on my way here, of your letter dated the 21st, ultimo, and in reply regret to state that the meerschaluminite has not hitherto been found in fragments larger than a hen's egg, although no attempt has yet been made to search deeply for larger masses. As the only compliance I am able to make with your request, therefore, I have the pleasure to forward to your address to-day a small but very perfectly crystallised specimen of the new mineral for deposit in the celebrated mineral collection of Vienna. You will perceive that this mineral has all the valuable properties of *meerschaum*, with the additional advantage of being absolutely infusible, which the latter is not.

I take this opportunity of transmitting two printed and MS. papers of pyrotechnical experiments made by me, which, as they contain an account of certain novelties in chemistry and physics, I ask the favour of your forwarding to one of the scientific institutions or societies of Vienna in my name.

I am also desirous of obtaining His Majesty's imperial and royal letters patent for the protection in Austria and Hungary of a process discovered by me, by which *iron* or other metal may be covered with a coating of itself, but so changed in character, that it will no longer rust or oxydise when exposed to the normal influence of water or damp. Steel thus treated is improved in temper and made harder, taking easily a razor-like edge, so that a native sword thus coated the other day, cut through a brass hinge on a block of wood, little force being applied, as cleanly as if it had been made of wax, the edge remaining quite unaltered. Steel pens thus coated do not require wiping for months, while brass assumes the colour of copper, but will not form verdigris with fatty acids. I take the liberty of publishing this correspondence in order that Mr. DeRussett, who first discovered the mineral required by you, and is on the spot, may see your wishes regarding large specimens, and be induced to make an extended search for them. The locality belongs to Her Majesty's Government.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

W. A. ROSS, Captain,
Agra, 12th November. Royal Artillery.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

AT SHANGHAI.

FROM the Shanghai papers we learn that H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh arrived there on the 22nd October.

The day (says the *Recorder*) was held as a complete holiday, and from an early hour in the forenoon the bund presented a lively appearance, the crowd gradually increasing till 2 o'clock, when the number of Chinese was greater than we remember ever seeing before. . . . H. R. H. at once landed, and was received with rounds of hearty cheering. He and Mr. Medhurst, H. M. Consul, then stepped into a carriage which was in waiting and drove off to the British Consulate, where the addresses from the British and Cosmopolitan communities were presented. After a short stay there the Prince visited the regatta, and was in time to see the later races. In the evening he was entertained at dinner at H. M. Consulate, and afterwards honoured the amateur performance at the Lyceum with his presence.

Subjoined we give the addresses presented to H. R. H. and his replies thereto:—

THE BRITISH ADDRESS.

To His Royal Highness, Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., K.T., &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS.—It is a satisfactory and grateful duty which devolves upon Her Majesty's subjects at this port, to take their share in welcoming your Royal Highness.

Hitherto your voyages have taken you for the most part to the colonial possessions of the British Empire, where warm expressions of loyalty and affection have in every instance proved how deep-seated is the attachment of the dependencies of Great Britain to the Crown and Government. Although we reside under other institutions, your Royal Highness will find that even in this remote and alien country there are not wanting hearts loyal to your illustrious house, and sincerely rejoiced to have an opportunity of testifying their devoted sentiments.

There is one name which binds the sons of Great Britain together wherever their lots may be cast, and that is the name of Her Most Gracious Majesty.

Her public and private virtues have united to endear her to the citizens of all nations, and it is a source of perpetual pleasure to the millions over whom she rules, to feel that they possess a sovereign whose formal titles to respect comprise but a small part of her claims to the love and devotion of all her subjects.

This loyalty is of so sterling a quality that it has become a part of our national character, and it is but a spontaneous instinct of national feeling which prompts us to extend a welcome to a son of that Queen whose home may so truly be said to be in the hearts of her people.

We hope to be able to bear our part in making your Royal Highness's stay agreeable, and trust that you may find your short sojourn in Shanghai not altogether unworthy of a pleasant place in your remembrance.

Signed by 323.

H. R. H. REPLY.

To the British Community in Shanghai.

GENTLEMEN,—I thank you sincerely for this address, and request you to convey to Her Britannic Majesty's subjects at this port the expression of my gratitude for the very kind language in which it is couched and the warm reception with which they have greeted me.

In the Queen's name I thank you for the expressions of your loyalty to her Crown and person, and for myself I am grateful to you for your kind and good wishes on my behalf.

(Signed) ALFRED.

THE COSMOPOLITAN ADDRESS.

To H. R. H. Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., K.T., &c., &c. &c.

SIR,—We, the members of the foreign community of Shanghai, have the honour to address your Royal Highness on this occasion, and to offer to you a hearty welcome to this distant part of the globe.

Our settlements comprise citizens of nearly every civilized nationality, and we share one and all in that sentiment of profound admiration and respect for Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of England, which so universally pervades the several countries to which we owe our allegiance.

We count ourselves happy, therefore, in having an opportunity afforded us of giving expression to that sentiment in the public recognition of the presence amongst us of one of the members of Her Britannic Majesty's family.

Though your Royal Highness will not find in a purely mercantile settlement, on the borders of a semi-civilized country, the facilities for a princely greeting with which other cities visited by you have abounded, yet we offer an assurance alike deep and sincere that your visit to Shanghai is a source of unqualified gratification to us, nor can we but feel assured that a visit to the first commercial emporium of China will present features of very great interest to a member of a family ruling over a great commercial country.—We have the honour to be, your Royal Highness's obedient servants,

Signed by 350.

H. R. H. REPLY.

To the Foreign Community of Shanghai.

GENTLEMEN,—I thank you warmly for your address, welcoming me to this part of China and expressing your admiration and respect for Her Majesty the Queen.

Accept my thanks for your kind wishes for my future happiness. In return I wish the members of the foreign community every prosperity.

(Signed) ALFRED.

ON the 23rd the Prince attended games of different kinds, got up by the European community, and in the evening was entertained at the Concordia "till an early hour in the morning," the entertainment being of music. On the following day (Sunday) he was, according to the local chronicler, "naturally left to his own devices; but he put in an appearance in the public garden, in the course of the afternoon, where the splendid band of the Galatea played for about two hours, attracting nearly all Shanghai as listeners." (Shocking! And this on Sunday! Not to speak of the entertainment till "an early hour" on Sunday morning.)

On Monday there were still more games, and in the evening H. R. H. was entertained at a ball at Shanghai Club. The Prince reached the club at 9·25 and was greeted by a salute of 21 rockets from the verandahs, which had a very pretty effect. He opened the ball with Mrs. Medhurst, the wife of H. B. M. Consul, and afterwards danced with several other ladies. The guests sat down to supper at midnight.

H. B. M. Consul proposed "The Royal Family," and coupled the toast with the name of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, their guest.

The toast was drank with tremendous cheering and musical honours.

The Duke said—Ladies and gentlemen, I return you my best thanks for the kind manner in which you have drunk my health; and the gentlemen are entitled to my more particular thanks for the musical manner in which they have responded to it. I can only assure the community of which I happen to be the guest, of my high, very high, appreciation of their musical talents, which I have now heard on three different occasions; first at the charming entertainment at the Lyceum, on the evening of my arrival; next the enchanting entertainment—for I am sure all my countrymen thought it so—which the German residents gave the night before last, and lastly the beautiful song which you have sung just now. Music is one of those things that must produce feelings of harmony and good fellowship in any person's breast; and I can easily imagine from the inclination of all classes of this community towards music, how great good feeling and harmony prevail among all the classes and all nationalities in Shanghai. I will only say one thing more in concluding these few words I have to offer you in return for the toast you have just drunk. I say that this community has a most important bearing on the commerce of all nations, and I beg you to follow me, in drinking the toast, "Prosperity to the Community of Shanghai."

The toast was drank with six hearty cheers, led by the Prince himself. H.B.M. Consul had one more toast to propose—"The Ladies"—and would leave it to the youngest man present, whoever he might be, to respond.

This individual, however, showing a remarkable bashfulness in coming forward, the Duke called on

Mr. Porter, who, saying that the first duty of a loyal subject was to obey, proceeded to fulfil the very delicate —but the more delicate the more pleasing—task entrusted to him.

H. R. H. then rose and left the room, and his example was followed by the rest of the guests who had been fortunate in securing seats at table. These returned to the ball room while a second relay of convives commenced a new attack on the viands provided.

The Duke left shortly afterwards, and went to the Mon-ding-fong (Chinese) theatre, which had been brilliantly lighted up for his reception.

H. R. H. left Shanghai on the 26th.

AT HONGKONG.

(*Overland China Mail*, Nov. 2.)

THE chief local event since the departure of the previous mail is the arrival of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh. The Galatea entered the harbour soon after 7 A. M. on Sunday and exchanged salutes with the Admiral (Kellet). The harbour soon assumed a gay appearance, the ships lying there dressing rapidly. H. R. H. landed early in the afternoon, tiffined and dined with His Excellency Sir R. MacDonnell. During the day he walked through parts of the city, and from what he saw, H. R. H. is no doubt satisfied that his reception in Hongkong is animated by a sincere spirit of welcome, significant of personal respect for his royal mother, for himself, and for the institutions which he represents. In the order of things his arrival happens very opportunely. The same number of this journal which chronicles that fact, also contains the statement that H. R. H. was not "received" at Peking, together with a tolerably full and explicit declaration of the views which the oldest and most experienced residents in Hongkong hold as to the policy which has induced the virtual recall of Admiral Keppel. Of course H. R. H. has nothing to do with that, but there does seem to be a Nemesis in the concurrence of events. In other columns our readers elsewhere will learn what the general public are doing by way of showing their respect for H. R. H. To-day he will make his official landing to do honour to which ample preparation has been made. The levée will follow. In the evening there will be a reception by Lady MacDonnell at Government House; on Wednesday theatrical performances by English and German amateurs, and on the following day a ball at the City Hall. Under all the circumstances, therefore, we may entertain a hope that H. R. H.'s future reminiscences of the East, as derived from his experience of Hongkong, will not be unpleasant to him, nor to her whom we Englishmen venerate as our Queen, and for whom men of all nations here who are not her subjects have feelings of the deepest and most sincere respect.

MISSIONARIES.

LAST month the Rev. Mr. Heyer, of the German Reformed Mission, arrived in Bombay from Europe on his way to Rajahmundry. After an absence of some years this missionary returns to his former field at the ripe age of 77. He is still hale and active, rejoicing to serve his Master, and we hope that he may be strengthened for the work he has taken in hand.

We have the pleasure of announcing the arrival (on the 13th) of the Rev. S. R. Wells, with Mrs. Wells, to join the American Mission at Ahmednuggur.

We have also the satisfaction of announcing the return from Europe (November 13th) of the Rev. J. S. S. Robertson, of the Church Missionary Society, with Mrs. Robertson. Mr. R. left this country in April 1862, after an unusually prolonged term of service, and little expectation was entertained that he would be able to return to this country.

On the other hand, we are to lose the Rev. T. K. Weatherhead for a season—only for a season, we hope. His departure from Bombay is very much regretted. Mr. Robertson succeeds him as Secretary of the Church Missionary Society and as minister of the new Church at Girgaum.

The Rev. W. H. Harpur has lately arrived to labour among the English-speaking population of Parell, and to minister in the gaols. He is under the Additional Clergy Society.—*Bombay Guardian.*

DIVING FOR TREASURE.

IF the search for treasure in sunken ships fails to reward the efforts of those engaged upon it, it will not, unfortunately, be for want of opportunities on which to experiment in the art of diving, and of recovering property lying at various, and in some instances at apparently unapproachable, depths. Within the past few weeks two fine vessels, carrying specie to the amount of £100,000 and other valuable cargoes, have been wrecked under circumstances which afford an expectation that, if fair weather prevails, a considerable portion at least of the submerged specie may be recovered. Shortly before the Carnatic went ashore on a reef off Shadwan Island, a fine ship, named the Hamilla Mitchell, was wrecked on a reef amongst the Saddle group of islands, lying near Shanghae, and in the track of vessels making for that port. The Carnatic is reported to have had £49,000 in specie on board when she was lost, and it is stated that the Hamilla Mitchell carried Mexican dollars to the amount of £50,000. The latest report from the Carnatic states that the divers had reached the deck of the vessel in from ten to eleven fathoms, and had succeeded in removing the hatch above the spot where the treasure is stowed. It was hoped, therefore, that a few days would see it brought to the surface. Everything would, of course, depend upon the continuance of fine weather, for, in the position of the Carnatic, any disturbance of the sea would, in all probability, cause the wreck to part from her present precarious holding, and settle down in deep water. The attempt, therefore, to recover the specie is not only a most delicate one, but hazardous in the extreme to those engaged in it, and, if successful, would unquestionably be a great achievement. The conditions for making the attempt to reach the treasure on board the Hamilla Mitchell are not, apparently, so favourable as in the case of the Carnatic. By the latest account, the ship was in seventeen fathoms when she broke up in the gale which set in on the 26th of August; but if the compartment in which the dollars were stowed does not lie at a greater depth, it may be reached, and there was a strong expectation at Shanghae that the divers, if employed without loss of time, would succeed. There are many wild notions abroad that divers, with the aid of modern appliances, can descend to and work in great depths. If by great depth is understood sixteen to eighteen fathoms, there is no doubt that divers are equal to work in such soundings. But beyond that depth the labour and the risk of accident are very great, and success very doubtful. Perhaps the most successful instance on record of the recovery of treasure from a sunken ship is that of the British frigate Thetis—a case which created quite as much attention by reason of the heavy salvage awarded by the Court of Admiralty and the Privy Council as by the circumstances attending the recovery of the specie. In the year 1836 the Thetis went ashore on the coast of Brazil, and shortly afterwards sunk in from five to six fathoms water. The ship had on board at the time £162,000 in bullion, and shortly after she sunk, went to pieces, leaving the treasure—as is stated to be the case with the Hamilla Mitchell—at the bottom of the sea. The locality of the wreck, being sheltered, was favourable for diving purposes. The admiral of the station, aided by the captains of four of Her Majesty's ships, took charge of the operations, and jealously excluded all strangers from participation in them. These operations were continued over eighteen months, and were entirely successful, nearly the whole of the submerged treasure having been recovered. The record of the efforts made by the salvors, the appliances used and the result, are fully set forth in the 3rd volume of "Haggard's Admiralty Reports," and they read like a very stirring chapter in maritime adventure. The Court of Admiralty awarded in this case £17,000. The salvors appealed to the Privy Council, who increased award to £29,000, and which amount was exclusive of £25,000, the expenses attendant upon the recovery of the treasure. The salvage, therefore, in this case amounted to one-third the amount of the property salved. Such a proportion of salvage would not be awarded now, though the recovery of treasure, where the efforts and risk have been great and the appliances ingenious, will always be regarded as presenting a well-founded claim for liberal salvage. The treasure, however, in the case of the Thetis, was sunk in but five to six fathoms—a manageable depth, so to speak, for divers. Where, however, twice or three times that depth has to be encountered, it becomes a very different matter; and beyond that depth, even where the conditions of weather and locality are favourable, the result, supposing the operation possible, must be always problematical. The latest reports from the Carnatic represent the treasure as within reach of the divers, and we may at any moment be enabled to report that it, or a portion of it, has been recovered. The depth at which the treasure chest of the Hamilla Mitchell lies is considerable, and, if the recovery be attempted, supposing competent divers to be employed, all, we repeat, will depend upon favourable weather. The almost fabulous amount of treasure said to be still lying amongst the wreck of the Lutime frigate, buried seventy years ago in the sands of the Dutch Coast, has stimulated the efforts of adventurers in various directions. For a considerable period, however, a concession, or monopoly, granted to a certain company by the Dutch Government to search the wreck of the Lutime, has prevented persons in this country, and elsewhere, from embarking in that enterprise. The concession has, we believe, expired, or expires in the course of the current year.—*Mitchell's Maritime Register.*

ENGLISH PAPERS TO OCT. 30.

BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

[THROUGH OUR OWN AGENT.]

THE "SPECTATOR'S" NOTES.

(*Spectator*, Oct. 30.)

THE long dreaded 26th of October passed off in Paris without the smallest disturbance. The Government had made extraordinary preparations,—four Marshals holding, each with his staff, and 10,000 men under his orders, the four most important points, while 80,000 men were held ready in reserve in the fortresses outside, to march on the city if the Revolution gained head. Ten pieces of artillery were lodged in the Palais de l'Industrie, and the Emperor himself came up to the Tuileries, to be on the spot to issue final orders. The Reds, however, were either daunted, or had learned wisdom, for they did not appear, and though the day was a holiday, scarcely a blouse was to be seen. The perfect quiet of Paris seems, in fact, to have alarmed observers, who see in it a proof that the Impatients are under strict discipline. The idea now is that the insurrection has been put off till the 2nd of December, but we suspect that the leaders have discovered their mistake in fixing a date which the Government is certain to ascertain.

IN addition to the letter we mentioned last week, Mr. Gladstone has written a second on the Amnesty agitation, in answer to Mr. Isaac Butt, Q.C., who had presented to the Prime Minister an injudicious appeal to the same sense of justice which produced the great letters on the state of the Neapolitan prisons in 1851. Mr. Gladstone, in acknowledging Mr. Butt's letter, and conveying to him with some skill a compliment on his special knowledge of Italian affairs,—Mr. Butt is among the historians of Italy,—appeals to that special knowledge in proof of the assertion that, except as regards the one fact that both sets of sufferers were "within prison walls," there is no further analogy whatever between their cases. "In due course of justice," says Mr. Gladstone, "as fixed by the law of the land, the Fenian prisoners received a free and open trial under a lawful Government, and they were found guilty by juries of their fellow-countrymen. The prisoners of the kingdom of Naples were arrested and imprisoned without due legal process, were in a vast proportion not tried at all, and when they were tried were tried largely by exceptional, not regular, tribunals. When they were condemned, they were condemned not by the free verdict of a popular body, but by sentences of judges dependent on the Government for their bread—on a Government, moreover, of which the title rested on a flagrant breach of the most solemn oaths, and of the written legal constitution of the country." Mr. Butt could not but feel the force of this reply, as well as the courtesy of the letter which conveyed it. We regret that he has felt it at once so keenly and to so little good purpose, that it has forced him altogether out of an intellectual region, into the mere bluster of prophetic rebellion. His speech in Dublin on Wednesday was a mere rhetorical exhortation of Ireland to wait till the opportunity for the successful use of physical force should arrive, and the well-known denunciation on the Irishman who would not face death for a "bleeding country." So far as Ireland is a "bleeding country" just now, it certainly is not England's doing.

THE agitation against Dr. Temple has not yet received the final *coup de grâce* which it will doubtless do when the Chapter of Exeter elects him in the usual way, in spite of the efforts of a noisy minority, headed by Bishop Trower, who is one of the Chapter. But the *congé d'elire* has been issued, and Mr. Gladstone has replied most courteously to a remonstrance from a certain Hon. and Rev. E. V. Bligh who objects to the election, that he (Mr. Gladstone) does not learn that "the highest and most responsible of the authorities of the Church are dissatisfied with the nomination of Dr. Temple." Nor are they. Not a single bishop has, as far as we know, followed Dr. Pusey or Lord Shaftesbury. The whole agitation is a mere clerical sputter, which Dr. Temple good-humouredly, and smiling like a father at his little boys in a tremendous pet, tells them will soon pass over as soon as they come to know him. And they all know it as well as he does, but they have not screwed up their courage yet to come out of their sulks, and say candidly, "See, papa, we are good now."

WE are a little surprised at Lord Nelson's ignorance of Scripture. We thought the Evangelicals knew Scripture. The *Times* headed the batch of letters crying off from the alliance with Dr. Pusey, "And they all with one consent," alluding of course to Luke xiv. 18, "And they all with one consent *began to make excuse*," but Lord Nelson took it literally, and wrote back on Tuesday in an otherwise remarkably sensible letter, "I was in no sense of 'one consent' with the rest of the proposed committee, except in declining to act on it." The elect should surely not allow the reprobate to beat them at their own weapons.

LORD DERBY died last Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, in the 71st year of his age. . . He was the most brilliant and witty of debaters, but on no solid question did Lord Derby ever make for himself the reputation of a really profound knowledge, and on political economy he was simply ignorant. He was, however, a great and stately nobleman, whose social qualities and rank and courage made up for many deficiencies in statesmanship. And as the cement of the Tory party, he will be greatly missed.

THE indecently premature proposal of last week to put forward the Marquis of Salisbury in Lord Derby's place as the Tory candidate for the Chancellorship of the University of Oxford seems to have been generally accepted by the party, and Chancellor of the University, we suppose, the Marquis will accordingly be. It is rather a pity that a man of more definitely scholar-like tastes has not been chosen. Lord Salisbury is a powerful and trenchant writer, as well as speaker, but we never heard of his devoting his considerable literary abilities to any other sphere than politics. He has always defended the exclusion of Dissenters, as far as tests can exclude them, from the University, though on somewhat narrow grounds, especially the parental ground—the ground that the English parent prefers a definite theological education for his sons, and not vague religiosity,—(Lord Salisbury might have said more truly that the English parent prefers the *name* of such an education, for he certainly does not get it). But as Lord Salisbury is far less of a scholar, so he is probably far more of a statesman than Lord Derby, and may widen his ground of opposition, or withdraw it altogether, in time. The Liberals have, we suppose, no chance of beating him, though they might select their own Conservative. Mr. Gladstone with both Dr. Temple and the sins of last session still fresh upon him, would hardly even achieve a splendid failure.

THE world moves. At a great meeting in Kilkenny, attended by half the county, the chairman, said to be one of the largest landowners, declared for fixity of tenure. Mr. Charles Buxton, who, if not a large landowner, is as rich as one, tells the farmers of Chertsey that, in his judgment, Irish tenants ought to have leases for "a considerable term of years, varying, perhaps, with the length of previous occupancy," granted by Parliament, the only condition being that the tenant shall not subdivide. Mr. N. Grace Lambert, minority member for Bucks, who denounces Irish demands as "wild," advises that "it should be compulsory on landlords" to grant leases of 21 years to all tenants with 25 acres and upwards; while Colonel Brise —the worthy member for North Essex, a thoroughly representative Tory of the quiet sort, man with 4,000 acres, Evangelical opinions, and high character—admits that tenants ought to have full compensation for improvements, an admission which acknowledges, in fact, that occupancy confers some rights. It is not two years since everybody who ventured to support any one of these propositions was denounced as a half-insane enemy of "sacred property," and as yet the Liberal chiefs have not opened their mouths. By the time Parliament meets we expect to hear Irish landlords arguing, quite truly, that if they are not to have power they will have pelf, and that the way to get it is to grant fixity of tenure, with rents to be revised every 21 years. Two revisions would double them. People do not know what a rental a contented, drained, and cultivated Ireland could pay.

EARL GREY keenly disapproves the disastrous Colonial policy of the Government, and warmly approves the design of summoning a great colonial conference for February next. But the letter in which his disapprobation of our present colonial policy,—or rather of our effort to get rid of all colonial policy and all colonies as quickly as may be,—is expressed, adds that unless the colonies will concede more authority to the Home Government than they have lately been willing to give, the writer does not see how the disintegrating policy can be abandoned, nor does he think it ought to be. We must refuse help if we are refused control, we must grant help only on the condition of exercising control. The condition is reasonable enough, and we believe the colonies really so regard it. The difficulty lies not in colonial pride, but in the extraordinary blunders and ignorance of the distant Home Government, acting, as it does, with little knowledge, and that, too, belated knowledge,—getting its information too late to act promptly, sending out decisions which are often out of date when they reach the colony, and worse than all, adopting a rigid set of traditional prejudices which there is never any first-hand knowledge to dispel. Till the Home Government is assisted in its decisions by responsible Colonial Ambassadors, we shall always be grinding away at the same hopeless and insoluble problem.

MR. BOUTWELL, the American Secretary to the Treasury, delivered a speech on the 9th of October on the American finances. He told his audience that the Government since the termination of the war had reduced the debt from £700,000,000 to £500,000,000, and if the present taxation, which he admitted to be heavy, were continued, they could pay the whole in fourteen years; or if they reduced taxation every year, they could still pay it in twenty-two. How Mr. Gladstone must sigh! Mr. Boutwell declared that he was against every kind of repudiation, not only because it was needless and would not relieve the labourer, but because it would demoralize the people and destroy the foundations upon which public security rests. He believed that if threats of repudiation were abandoned, he might in six months begin to fund the debt at 4½ per cent. If the Americans will only do that, and declare bribe-taking a capital offence, they may in ten years reduce their debt to a trifling burden,—rather useful than otherwise, because an investment which is absolutely secure tempts people to thrift.

MR. ROEBUCK has been telling the workmen of Dewsbury some home truths. In a speech delivered before the Mechanics' Institute of that borough on Tuesday, he asked why the manners of the upper class should not descend to the lower, why the handicraftsman with £6 a week should not be a gentleman as well as the curate with £2, and his wife a "cheerful, educated, elegant woman like Mrs. Roebuck." If "you could be ceremonious gentlemen to your wives, to your women, for I will use the good old English phrase, you would be far happier in your families." That is true, just as it is true that if agricultural labourers would either wear beards or shave they would look like civilized beings instead of convicts; but the question is, why they want the advice? What is the temptation to be so abusive in speech, and hard in demeanour, to use "bloody" as an affectionate adjective, and to govern the house by physical instead of moral violence? It is not ignorance, for Italians who cannot read, and Hindoos who cannot count, are often gentlemen in ways; and it is not an evil of the race, for middle-class Englishmen are often singularly courteous, more so than their equals on the Continent. Our impression is that much is due to the way in which our population is housed. They do not live out of doors as their fellows do on the Continent, and home, with noisy children, a tired wife, who has perhaps a tongue, and no amusement, makes any effort at refinement seem silly. The roughness is the more remarkable, because they have acquired the first secret of manner,—self-control. "Your workmen," said a German delegate the other day, "will listen to both sides. Our people are not up to that yet."

THE "young men" in the great drapers' shops of Paris are out on strike. They are badly paid, wages ranging from £50, with food and lodging, to £200 for a first-class salesman, inclusive of commission, without food, and they work fifteen hours a day. They want to reduce the hours, not by closing the shops, which is nearly impossible, but by the establishment of relays, and the masters refuse. A demand for a free Sunday was also refused, and the assistants, 8,000 in number, struck, and are now endeavouring to organize co-operative "Magasins," in which it is believed they will succeed. It is curious to watch the rapid spread of the dislike for very hard labour. Has it really become harder of late years, or is education creating a thirst for leisure, or is it a result of the extinction of small shops? Formerly a shopman expected after, say, ten years' work, to become a shopkeeper, now he remains a shopman for life, and must therefore strive for shorter hours.

IMPERIAL LAND COMPANY OF MARSEILLES.

ON Oct. 29 a special general meeting of shareholders in the above company, now under liquidation, convened by a circular issued by Mr. F. Mowatt, the chairman of the Credit Foncier of England, was held at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street. There was a very large attendance, and considerable excitement prevailed owing to the circulation of a statement by the liquidators that a sum of £719,716 the difference between the alleged purchase money of the land at Marseilles and that stated to have been actually paid, had gone into the pockets of "certain parties."

Mr. Mowatt, on taking the chair, was loudly cheered. He said his object in calling the meeting was to give a statement of the actual condition and prospects of the company to the unfortunate shareholders, and to point out to them the danger with which they were threatened, under the present liquidators, of having to pay up all their liabilities, to be expended, in great part, in wanton and fruitless litigation, and the necessity, therefore, of removing the present liquidators to avoid a great calamity. (Hear.) The Credit Foncier, as the assignee of the Credit Foncier and Mobilier of England, were the principal creditors of the company, and had, therefore, the greatest interest, not only in preventing its assets from being wasted in litigation, but in having them administered judiciously and economically. (Hear.) The great bulk of the shareholders of the company were also shareholders in the Credit Foncier, which has consequently a strong motive for its desire to protect them from all further calls that cannot be proved to be absolutely necessary, and to affect that purpose it was proposed to forego a portion of its own claim against the company. (Cheers.) At a later period he intended to propose to the meeting that immediate application should be made to the Court of Chancery for the removal of the present liquidators, who did not in any way represent the interests of the shareholders, and their replacement by gentlemen independent of either company, and who would possess the confidence both of the shareholders and the creditors. The appointment of the present liquidators was a surprise to all parties but themselves, and was not opposed simply because the representatives of the Credit Foncier, and the Credit Foncier and Mobilier had neglected their duty. (Hear.) The case was urgent, and required prompt action. Since the circular by which the meeting had been convened had been sent out another had appeared from the liquidators, and he was bound to state that if what they stated in that circular was true, they had made out a good case. Indeed he was aware that its plausibility had had its intended effect upon certain shareholders. But he stood there to deny its truth, and he could not better describe it than as a sham, intended to deceive those to whom it was addressed. (Hear, hear.) The petition presented to the Court of Chancery was full of the grossest exaggerations and misstatements. In that circular it was stated that a sum amounting to about three-quarters of a million had been improperly obtained by the Credit Foncier and Mobilier, and that they, the liquidators, would be able to recover half of that sum from the Credit Foncier, and that so far from requiring more money from the shareholders, they would be able to return them a large amount. Nothing could be more untrue or delusive than that statement. (Hear.) It was put forward with an intention to deceive. With respect to the Credit Foncier and Mobilier, he had already been in the field, and had succeeded in obtaining £60,000 from some of the directors, and hoped to be able to obtain as much more. (Cheers.) He had been reaping in the field, and the liquidators would only come in as gleaners. Now, as to the claims of the liquidators in the Credit Foncier, what were the facts? What had that company received? The promoters of the Marseilles Land Company had agreed to give the Credit Foncier, a commission of £366,000 for launching their company into the world. But how did it receive that amount? He would tell the meeting, and his figures were taken from the books of the Credit Foncier. It received £120,000 in debentures, £240,000 in bills which had never been taken up, and only £6,000 in cash. (Hear.) Now, what had it expended? The sum of £60,000 was paid for advertising, and a loss of £79,000 had been incurred in supporting the shares at a premium in the market. So that, supposing the bills to have been taken up, the net profit of the Credit Foncier on the transactions would have been £227,000. But what were the other conditions it had to fulfil under the agreement? Why, the Credit Foncier had to find £300,000 of the capital of the company, and to deposit £200,000 as security for the carrying out of the contract for the purchase of the land. (Hear.) His object in quoting these figures was to show the meeting what grounds there were for the liquidators supposing they would be able to recover anything from the Credit Foncier. In addition to what he had stated, it had to bear all costs of banking, brokerage, and to bear the company harmless against all claims. All that the liquidators could possibly expect under the most favourable circumstances was to get back the £240,000 of worthless bills, to which they were quite welcome. ("Hear," and a laugh.) He then proceeded at great length to detail the circumstances under which the Land Company of Marseilles was brought out, and said he had no hesitation in characterising it as one of the most gigantic frauds ever perpetrated in the history of joint stock companies. (Hear, hear.) He was much afraid this sort of thing would still go on until the trickery was exposed, and the culprits brought to justice. (Cheers.) He had always denounced those frauds, and had made many enemies in consequence. But for this he cared but little. He had been asked by victimised shareholders how it was that joint stock companies so often came to grief. His reply was—dishonest and incompetent auditors produced swindling directors. (Cheers.) Now he was about to ask them to join with him, as the representative of the Credit Foncier, to obtain the removal of the present liquidators, and he was bound to show a reason for that request. He then read several extracts from a petition for the winding up of the Land Company, presented to the Court of Chancery on the 7th of December, 1868, by a Mr. Roberts, a shareholder. From those extracts it appeared that Mr. Maynard, the principal of the three present liquidators, had been auditor of the Land Company since its formation. The chairman then went on to remark, was it decent or just that a man who had been an auditor of the company from its commencement, and who was therefore cognisant or ought to be so, of all its financial proceedings, which had resulted in the existing disgraceful state of affairs, should now be one of its chief liquidators. (Cheers.) Who was Mr. Maynard. He was the *protégé* of Mr. Albert Grant, who had made him what he now was. Was it likely that a man so situated would act against the interests of his benefactor, Mr. Grant, and his co-promoters, which he must do if he was to act for the benefit of the shareholders. Mr. Maynard, he understood, was not present, or he should have asked him a few questions. (Hear, hear.) Another of the liquidators was a Mr. Samuelson, who knew nothing about the affairs of the company, but was the nominee of Mr. Vallance, who did know a great deal about the company, he having been its solicitor from the commencement. (Hear, hear.) The third liquidator was Mr. Chatteris, of whom he knew nothing except that he was the auditor of the Great Central Gas Company during the period when the great fraud upon that company was perpetrated by Mr. Higgs. (Hear, hear.) Were these then the men to be the liquidators of so important a concern? (Cries of "No, no.") He thought not, and therefore was determined to obtain their removal, and to replace them by men of acknowledged character and ability in whom the shareholders could have full confidence. (Hear, hear.) Now as to the position of the Land Company. The liabilities in round numbers amounted to £1,000,000 of which £500,000 was due to the Credit Foncier. The outstanding debentures were £475,000 of which £250,000 were held by the Credit Foncier. What were its assets? Practically speaking, nothing, except the liability of the shareholders to £700,000. Certainly there was the land, and if that could be made over, the Credit Foncier would release it from its debt to them. Now with regard to the land. He, as chairman of the Credit Foncier of England, had lately been in communication with the chairman of the Paris Credit Foncier, who might be considered as an official of the French Government; and this gentleman had informed him the French Government had resolved to extend the port of Marseilles. Should this project be carried out, then the land of the company would be required, and it wold become a valuable asset. (Hear, hear.) In that direction only could the shareholders look for help, and not to the present liquidators. He advised the shareholders to throw in their lot with the Credit Foncier, as the only likelihood of rescuing any portion of their property from the fraudulent rock upon which the company had been wrecked. (Cheers.) The Chairman, who had spoken for upwards of two hours, in which he gave utterance to very strong opinions on the conduct of many persons whom he mentioned by name, and which for obvious reasons we are unable to report, concluded by moving the following resolutions: —"That an application be forthwith made to the Court of Chancery for an order for the immediate removal of the present liquidators of the Imperial Land Company of Marseilles, viz., Messrs. F. Maynard, H. Chatteris, and A. Samuelson." "That application be made to the Court of Chancery to appoint Messrs. Turquand and Cooper as liquidators in the place of those removed."

Mr. H. Sheridan seconded the resolutions.

Mr. Gill then rose and said he was prepared to refute all that the chairman had stated. (Uproar.)

The Chairman—Are you a shareholder?

Mr. Gill—No, I am not; but I appear here as a friend of Mr. Vallance, whom you have attacked. (Oh, oh!)

The Chairman—Not being a shareholder I cannot hear you, and I must request you to leave the room. (Cheers.)

Mr. Gill, however, refused to leave the room, and the Chairman ordered him to be removed, an order which was about being put in execution when Mr. Gill prudently retired.

Mr. Taylor supported the resolutions. He had years ago warned the shareholders as to Mr. Maynard, but then they would not listen to him.

Mr. Bass and others supported the resolution.

Mr. Price spoke against the resolutions. He said the Credit Foncier had not moved in the matter until it was found that the liquidators had got on the right scent., ("Hear," and hisses.) He was proceeding to attack the chairman and the Credit Foncier, whom, he said, were afraid of the disclosures about to take place, when the uproar became so great he was compelled to sit down.

The resolution had been put and carried almost unanimously.

A committee of shareholders, consisting of Messrs. Brinsley, Nixon, and M'Gow, were then elected to superintend the proceedings in Chancery, and the proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman. —*Daily News*, Oct. 30.

MARRIAGE OF MR. A. BASS, M. P.

ON Thursday the marriage of Mr. Michael Arthur Bass, M.P., with Harriet, fourth daughter of the late Mr. Thornewill, of Dove Cliff, near Burton, was celebrated, at Stretton Church, Stretton, near Birmingham. The wedding ceremony was performed by the Rev. James Holden and the Rev. Edward Arden.—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 30.

SUDDEN DISAPPEARANCE OF A CLERGYMAN.

THE Rev. Weatman, curate of Stoke Rochford, Grantham, rose from his tea on Sunday night week, and left his house. He was last seen on Thursday evening wandering about the neighbourhood of Sproxton. The ponds surrounding have been dragged, and the plantations searched for the missing gentleman, but as yet without success.—*Standard*, Oct. 30.

A LADY UPON LAWYERS.

THE *Montgomery* (Alabama) *Advertiser* says:—"One day last week a novel case was tried in the Court-house at Greenville. Judge M.C. Lane brought a suit against Miss Josephine Hutton for a fee. The lady appeared in court, plead her own case, examined witnesses, and made a long speech to the jury. Her reason for appearing was that she did not believe an honest lawyer was to be found in the county. She said, among other things, that if an earthquake was to come, and the clouds were to fall, she believed the first thing thought of by the lawyers would be the collection of their fees, preparatory to entering upon that long journey in search of a future home, deep down in the dominions of his Satanic majesty, whither they were all slowly but surely tending."

A FAMILY PUZZLE.

APROPOS of the report that M. Lesseps and his son—who are referred to as "MM. X. père et fils"—are about to marry two sisters, the *Rappel* suggests the following complications as likely to arise from these double espousals:—To begin with, M. X., the son, will be the brother-in-law of his father, and his wife will become the sister-in-law of her own sister. If M. X. senior has a son, and M. X. junior, a daughter, and they should marry, the daughter of X. junior, will become the sister-in-law of her father; and the son of X. senior will be the son-in-law of his brother and of his sister-in-law. If there should be a child of this second marriage, it will have two grandfathers, MM. X. senior and junior, whence it follows that X. senior will become the brother of his own son. More than that, if a boy, he will be the brother of his own mother, since he and his mother are alike grandchildren of X. senior; and as a mother's brother is an uncle, he will be in the anomalous position of being his own uncle.

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EXTRACT FROM Mr. H. RIVETT-CARNAC'S REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE COTTON DEPARTMENT FOR 1868-69.

THAT great benefits have accrued, during the past few years, to the cultivators of Central India from the cotton trade, will not readily be disputed. The following figures, taken from the "Economist," of the bullion shipped from Great Britain to Bombay, from the years 1861-1868 inclusive, to make up the balance due to Western India, after allowing for the value of piece-goods and other imports, are somewhat eloquent, and it is known that a fair share of this large sum found its way to the Poornah and Wurdah Valleys, in exchange for cotton, purchased at a never-before-known price.

Exports of Gold and Silver from the United Kingdom to Bombay during the undermentioned years.

1861,........................	5,456,000
1862,........................	8,848,000
1863,........................	10,618,000
1864,........................	10,113,000
1865,........................	5,895,000
1866,........................	4,228,000
1867,........................	1,094,000
1868,........................	2,483,000
Total of 8 years,......	£48,735,000

As I mixed very freely with the people at that time, being engaged in making the Land Revenue Settlement of the Wurdah Valley (the Hingunghat and Chandah country), I had many opportunities of watching the effects wrought by the high price of cotton during 1863 and following years. A history of the events of that time in Central India would fill a good-sized volume, but it will suffice here to touch briefly on this subject, for including which in this already lengthy report, I make no excuse, as I am confident, that any one, who has waded thus far through so many paragraphs, must have in Indian cotton an interest sufficiently strong to bear even the imposition of these further heavy details.

The most beneficial effect of the rise in prices, was the general squaring of accounts, and the consequent emancipation of the cultivator, and his crop from the grasp of the village money-lender. Since the palmy days, when the price of "*Fair Dhollera*" touched 25*d.* the pound, many of the cultivators have doubtless relapsed into the chronic state of indebtedness, which characterised their position during former years, and much of the cotton crop is again in the hands of the money-lender, long before it sees the cotton market. The people were in many cases recklessly extravagant. The money which had come so easily, went equally easily. As cotton had risen in price from Rs. 10 to Rs. 100 the *bhojah*, the excited Koombie cultivator did not quite see why it should not rise to even 1,000 Rupees the *bhojah*, and there was just a hope that perhaps it might not stop even there.

All sorts of absurdities were committed. Silver plough-shares, and tires of solid silver for cart-wheels, made their appearance here and there. Fancy prices were paid for bullocks of a favourite colour, or possessing some peculiarity of tail. Enormous sums were squandered on marriage ceremonies, and we may rest assured that the Brahmins did not omit to profit by the occasion! All these extravagancies tempted many to defer the settling day with their creditors, a day which the mahajun, or village banker, who regarded the creditor-koombie as a valuable milch-cow, was not in the least unwilling to see postponed. And there is unfortunately a grim truth, in what has more than once been said of the native cultivator, that he is seldom so self-satisfied, as when he has a heavy balance at his banker's, on the wrong side of the account. The amount of his debt to the village-mahajun is, indeed the guage of the cultivator's respectability; it represents the sum which the Mahajun believes he can recover from his creditor without much difficulty, and perhaps few are better qualified to assess what each ryot is worth than the resident money-lender himself. In the eyes of the village community, there is no disgrace in a man being in debt, on the contrary, to be well in the Mahajun's books, is considered rather the thing; it is not every one who can compass it, the poorer classes could not get deep into the books however persistently they might try, and any future scheme for the distribution of the suffrage, might not incorrectly be framed on the basis of the amount that each person owes to the village banker. Hence, many have remained in, or have again fallen into, the hands of their creditors, and, unfortunately, suits against cultivators, resulting in the sale of valuable holdings, have not been unknown during the last few years.

Still, after having looked at the worst side of the picture, a very large balance of substantial benefit remains. The cultivators, who, rendered enthusiastic by rich harvests, thought to gratify the bountiful mother earth by scratching her back with a plough of silver, were the exception, and many had the good sense to feel, that the cooling shade of mangoe-groves, and other trees, planted in hundreds throughout the country, and newly-dug wells, with a plentiful supply of water, to refresh the soil during the hot months, would be more highly appreciated by the parched and over-worked earth, than any arrangement which gratitude for plentiful harvests, and high prices could suggest. Thus, the number of trees planted greatly increased, the irrigated area was extended, and much land lying waste was brought under cultivation. The people indulged in better food and richer clothes, and the demand for the rich "*Dhotees*," and "*Sarees*" of Nagpore (the loin cloths, and plaids, the chief costume of the men and women respectively) increased, and, as an old conservative Deshpandia, when dilating to me on the objectional turn matters had taken, expressed it, "every cooly (or labourer) took to dressing himself like a Brahmin!" Earthern vessels disappeared before pots and pans of brass, and copper, or of even richer metal, sturdy plough-cattle were imported in considerable quantities from all parts of India, the dwelling houses of the people were improved, and in many cases mud and thatch gave way before substantial buildings of brick and stone.

Even the reckless extravagance of the Koonbies had the advantage of keeping much of the money above ground, and ensuring its circulation, so that it reached to even the lowest classes, who benefitted largely by the liberality of the enriched Koonbies. But, allowing for the sums thus expended, a very considerable share of the millions of hard cash and bullion, which found their way from Bombay to our Cotton Districts, yet remains to be accounted for. Doubtless very large sums are still in deposit, in what the people consider the safest of all banks, that of the earth. In the present state of native society in the interior of the country, this is not to be wondered at, and perhaps, it is not to be regretted, that the appetite for speculation was not stimulated, and that the cotton profits of our cultivators were not engulphed in Back Bay, or in some of the financial projects of the times. The purchases of gold in the districts were immense. Many of the rupees, paid to the Koonbie at the market for his cotton, found their way to the goldsmith's at night, and were exchanged for bar gold which was there shaped into bangles and welded on to his arm. The number and thickness of these bracelets varied with the circumstances of the season. A good crop, and continued high prices, would be represented by a second bangle; the death of a plough-bullock, or so, from disease, or by a tiger, would necessitate one of the bangles going to the meltingpot, or a piece would be cut off from one end of the bracelet, (after the manner of the gold chain of old, of which the Baron of the period is represented as breaking off a link, or so, as occasion may require,) and the once-massive bangle is hammered out into a lighter circlet, and replaced on the Koonbie's arm. The ladies of the household, too, came in for jewellery in great quantities, which seldom sees the light save when a bad season, and consequent financial pressure, brings their ornaments into the market, and gold is at a discount throughout the country-side.

Of other and more important changes, which the great increase of wealth must be slowly but steadily working, an idea cannot easily be formed, consequent on the great difficulty experienced, at all times, in penetrating to any depth beneath the surface of native society. But, occasionally, little incidents crop up, which indicate the influences at work below, and show that the great flood of silver, that swept over the cotton districts, has levelled many of the social landmarks by which the different classes were long saparated and distinguished. Village life is somewhat wanting in incident, and, save at a festival like the Paola, when the precedence in the procession of the head-man's and the several cultivator's bullocks is a matter of as great anxiety and difficulty as official precedence at the grandest of great dinners, or during the all-exciting marriage season, everything is quiet and common-place. But the marriage season brings out everyone, and every single thing in the way of custom, privilege, position, and wealth, that possibly can be paraded. A marriage is quite the great event in a villager's family, and the amount of money that has been spent on such ceremonies in the Cotton Districts, during the last few years, must have been enormous. The whole country-side, and the cattle which bring the cart-loads of visitors to the festival, are fed for days at the expense of the giver of the entertainment. Rich cloths are given away in all directions, bands dispensing somewhat peculiar music are collected from the neighbouring towns and paid at high rates, and all sorts of extravagancies are committed.

During the marriage-procession, and subsequent ceremonies, custom has fixed many points for observance by the various castes and classes in the village society. These distinctions were, perhaps, originally suggested by the limit which the means of each class prescribed, and if, at a Koonbie wedding, the bride and bridegroom were not paraded about on elephants, it was because the arrangement was somewhat beyond the means of the poor Koonbie, and a less expensive means of carriage was adopted, on the same principle that, at Home, some start on their honeymoon in a fly, whilst others affect a chariot and four. But, in course of time, each separate detail came to be a matter of privilege, and each class jealously guarded every advantage that had been secured over the other, and prevented the class below partaking of what they considered their exclusive rights. Now, however, the wealth and independence which the last few years have introduced, have been accompanied by a tendency to "level up," and, in the matter of privileges at marriage ceremonies, the lower classes have gained several points, which, in old days, could not have been successfully carried in the face of custom, and prejudice, and caste. These points, slight though they may appear to be, are not without interest, as the surface ripples indicating the perhaps not inconsiderable commotion which is taking place below, at a depth, to which we are, as yet, unable to fathom. Thus, as my grumbling old friend the Deshpandia (a Brahmin, of course) informed me, things have come to such a pass that the enriched Koonbies ape their betters in most respects, and the whole style of a Koonbie wedding now-a-days is very different from what *he* could remember it. But then the Koonbies *can* boast of belonging to a caste, though perhaps that caste is at the bottom of the list, and *their* vagaries and impertinences might perhaps be tolerated. But what is to be said for those classes who can lay claim to no caste at all, not even the lowest caste—out-castes in fact?—the Chumars, Dhers, and people of that stamp, who have managed to stop many of the rupees, that have been in circulation during the last few years, and who, what with the help of the railway, and one thing and another, are getting somewhat knowing and independent, and are not inclined to remain any longer in the subdued state which caste and custom have been kind enough to prescribe for them? One amusing case, bearing on the subject, came under my own observation, and, as a straw which indicates the direction the wind is taking, is perhaps worth recording.

During the hot weather of 1867, when I was in camp in the country north of Oomrawuttee, the stronghold of the "*Mallees*," or class of cultivators from whom our gardeners are chiefly drawn, and who are noted for the skill with which they manage their small irrigated patches, rich in flowers (a very paying crop, now that the well-to-do peasantry use flowers plentifully at all religious ceremonies), and garden-produce, the Mallees waited upon me in a body, and begged me to exercise the general authority, with which they suppose every European officer to be invested, and to punish severely the Chumars, or leather-dressers, who were represented to be misconducting themselves in a manner altogether intolerable. The charge against the offenders was this:—The whole body of Chumars, throughout the country-side, had struck work, and had refused to make the Mallees any shoes, or to repair the "motes" or leather-buckets with which, in this part of the country, the water is drawn from the wells for irrigation. Now the inconvenience of having to go without new shoes could be borne for a time, but the affair of the buckets was much more serious. The weather was hot, the crops were gasping for want of water. Even attempts to get Chumars from a distance, to mend the leaking buckets, had failed, for the trades-strike of the Chumars against the Mallees was general, and extended throughout the country sides, even up to Nagpore, it was said. As for the Mallees mending the buckets themselves, *that* was quite out of the question. In the first place, bucket-mending was not an accomplishment of which the Mallees could boast, and, even had they possessed the necessary skill, the loss of caste which would have been entailed by any attempt to do "Chumar's work," would have put the idea quite out of the question. And the cause of the pretty little quarrel was this. A short time previously, at the commencement of the marriage-season, some of the Chumars who were very well off, and who had become, from various causes, somewhat pushing and independent, had come, with money in their hands, to the Mallees, and begged them to supply flowers for the chaplets and garlands, with which the bride and bridegroom at a marriage ceremony are bedecked. Now the Chumars, who skin and cut up dead animals, and perform other objectionable duties, are considered such utter outcastes, that, according to village custom, they were never permitted to use *real* flowers at marriage festivals, garlands and chaplets of *paper* being substituted in the place of the real flowers, which were thus spared the pollution which contact with anything so unclean as a Chumar would necessarily entail! The indignation of the Mallees may then be imagined, when the Chumars, after having put up with the imitation article for many hundreds of years, had the impertinence to come and ask for real flowers for their chaplets and garlands! Although the Chumars offered to pay almost any price, (for there was no lack of money) the Mallees indignantly refused to part with a single flower. It was not the price, it was the principle that would be involved in thus encouraging these outcastes. So the Chumars went away, discomfited, apparently. But they awaited their opportunity, and when, a few days later, the Mallees propounded the annual question of the repair of the buckets, the Chumars, by way of returning the compliment paid to them on the recent occasion, intimated that, unless the Mallees brought out the flowers, it would be a long time before the wells could be worked, as they were determined not to repair a single bucket until the flowers required by them were supplied. Of course, in a matter so important, the Mallees held out for a time, and their crops were beginning to show signs of suffering, when I came amongst them. I fear that my conservative friends did not get much sympathy from me. I had not the authority, even if I had possessed the inclination, to interfere. But a few days later, before I left that part of the country, I saw the wells at work, and I knew that the Mallees had had to give in, and that the Chumar bride and bridegroom were being paraded about, decked with garlands and chaplets of *real* flowers, and that the outcastes had gained a point which they are not soon likely to relinquish.

And this was only one of the many struggles for "position" which that season saw in the Cotton Districts. The barbers fell out with the carpenters, regarding the manufacture of some wooden distinction, to which the barber-bride and bridegroom were not, according to village tradition, entitled. And not a single carpenter in that part of the Berars could get shaved until the barbers carried their point. Perhaps the most amusing incident of all was what happened, two seasons running, with regard to the Dhers (Mahars) and the Mhangs, outcastes in the very lowest depths, of the same class, yet between whom some slight division is recognised, the Mahar, or Dher, having the precedence! So low were the Dhers in the social scale that, when a marriage took place among them, the bride and bridegroom were not permitted to indulge in any more dignified mode of conveyance than bullocks, seated on the backs of which they appeared in the procession. Now a Dher, who, thanks to cotton, had acquired a little money, conceived the idea, when arranging for his daughter's marriage, of having a pair of ponies to carry the bride and bridegroom on the occasion. This soon got wind, the villagers immediately showed their determination to resist any such attempt at breaking through village custom, and, on the appointed day, they turned out in a body to thrash the pair and their relations. The matter was reported to the magistrate, who ruled that, if the Dher could afford the arrangement, no one had any right to interfere with the procession. The excitement in the meantime continued intense, and when the matter was settled, and the procession did come off, it was considered, I believe, necessary to move some police to the spot to prevent a breach of the peace taking place. The people, however, who, in this part of the country are exceedingly quiet and well behaved, had the good sense to respect authority, and everything went off quietly. The best part of the story has yet to be told. The following season, the Mhangs, who, as noticed above, are but one remove below the Mahars, or Dhers, having seen their brethren carry their point in the previous year, bethought themselves of adopting the same arrangements, and ponies for the bride and bridegroom were again to the front. But, this time, the precession did not come off so quietly, the Mahars turned out *en masse* and the Mhangs paid dearly for their presumption, the bridegroom and all the party receiving very rough treatment at the hands of the now indignant Mahars. In fact, the out-caste Mahars, having been promoted to the Upper House, had become staunch Conservatives, and were prepared to resent and resist any attempt, by such low creatures as the Mhangs, to share in the privileges which they had, with some difficulty, secured for themselves, for the first time, in the previous year.

One more story, well-known in the Berars, but which, for that reason, will not be any the less interesting to those who do not enjoy the privilege of spending much of their time in that part of India, and enough will perhaps have been said, to show that the cotton trade has helped to improve the position of many among the lower classes, and to render them more independent and promising. Some time ago, an European officer, when on tour in the Districts, received a massage, that a Dher, one of the lowest of out-castes, desired the honour of a formal interview with him. Now, as will be explained below, the idea of such a low creature as a Dher craving an interview with an officer was considered somewhat original. But the Dher had, in one way and another, made a considerable sum of money, and was a well-to-do man, and the magistrate had no hesitation in granting the request for an interview. Early the next morning, before the hour appointed for the interview, the servant of the Dher made his appearance, bearing a tray covered with a cloth, which was supposed to contain the usual "*dallee*" of native sweetmeats and trash, which a native gentleman generally sends for an officer's acceptance before making his formal visit. Orders were given to make over the "*dallee*" to the servants, who alone are capable of digesting the trash of which these offerings are generally composed: but, on the tray being uncovered, it was found to contain the following assortment—

2 bottles of brandy,
4 bottles of soda-water,
1 bottle of pickles, and 1 tin of sardines,

which the enlightened Dher had bethought himself would be more congenial to the tastes of my friend than the usual array of native sweetmeats! Although the proportion of brandy to soda water may be considered by some to have been somewhat liberal, still the Dher will perhaps be credited with some merit for his intelligence, and for striking out for himself a new line in the matter of presentation "*dallees*." But the most interesting point in his visit can only be seen by the help of the light of what the position of this class was at only a comparatively recent period. Mr. Lionel Ashburner, to whom I was telling this story last month, assured me, that, so miserable was the position of the wretched Dhers some years ago, when he was serving in Guzerat, that, if a Dher had the audacity to appear in public, he was obliged to drag behind him a bramble bush, to wipe out the trace of his obnoxious footsteps! to go about, in fact, like the conventional mad dog, with a tin kettle tied to his tail!

Dr. Murray Mitchell too, has recently reminded me, *apropos* of this class, that they were never permitted to live within the mud-walls, which, in old days, surrounded each village, but which rain, civilization, and Sanitary Commissioners are now fast "levelling down." The Dhers and Mhangs formed a small colony without these walls, and at Poonah, in the Peishwah's time, there was a strict order prohibiting these out-castes showing themselves within the city before 9 o'clock in the morning and later than 4 in the afternoon; so as to preclude, on the "may your shadow never grow longer" principle, the possibility of the feelings of the respectable citizens of the place being outraged by even the shadow of a class so obnoxious falling across their path! In parts of the Central Provinces in which I have travelled, the Dher, if he meets an European officer, or a native of any position, salutes by first rubbing his nose in the ground, and then standing on one leg, holding his shoes in his hand the while, intimating that in "the presence" he cannot think of standing in a comfortable position, or putting on his shoes even by the road-side! And, until recently, in some parts of India, a Dher, if he had to give evidence in a case before a native magistrate, was not permitted to come within the court-house, but had to stand outside and shout out what he had to say from a distance.

A recent attempt to educate some young Dhers by admitting them to one of the Government schools, was followed by the Brahmin pupils leaving the school *en masse*. Like the Mallees, however, of the previous story, the Brahmins soon came to their senses, and the despised Dhers and the Brahmins now read in the same school. The objection to travelling in a railway carriage with this class of people has long since been overcome, and it is to be doubted whether even the most orthodox Brahmin, if he was not very well off, would think of paying second-class fare, to escape from the company of a Dher travelling in a third-class carriage!

THE RAJAH OF SARAWAK.

THE Rajah of Sarawak was married on October 28th, to Miss de Windt, of Warneford-place, Sevenhampton, Wilts, in Highworth Church. The Bishop of Sarawak performed the ceremony.

MADRAS RACES—1870.

MADRAS HANDICAP.

ENTRANCES ON 8TH NOVEMBER, 1869.

Mr. Wilson's..........	br aus g	Thirlestane ..	
Do.	gr aus filly	Fleur-de-Lys.	4 yrs.
Do.	b aus m	Wasp	
Capt. Langford's....	gr aus h	Jupiter......	
Do.	b aus c	The Stranger	
The Templars'.........	bl w c	Zouave......	3 yrs.
Mr. Dawlish's.........	ch eng m	Silverstar....	
Do.	b w g	Grandmaster..	
Do.	b w g	Lantern	aged.
Mr. Pilgrim, names....	br aus g	Clausman....	6 yrs.
Do.	gr aus g	Confederate ...	4 yrs.
Do.	br aus g	Mendicant ...	5 yrs.
Do.	b aus g	Viscount	6 yrs.
Mr. Miller's..........	b aus g	Silvertail	
Do.	b aus g	Chieftain	
Do.	ch aus g	Star of the S...	
Mr. Merry's..........	ch aus c	Stockwell	3 yrs.
Mr. Major's..........	br eng h	Stapenhill......	5 yrs.

POLO (OR HOCKEY) RULES.

THE rules of the Umballa Polo (or Hockey) Club, which we append, may interest some of our local readers.

1.—The goals to be at least a quarter of mile apart—20 yards between the flags of a goal.

2.—Should the ball be hit outside and past the flags, a member will dismount and throw the ball as far as he can towards the opposite goal.

3.—No member is allowed to unhorse another, with his arms, legs, or stick, or to strike a horse.

4.—Jostling allowed, and players can hit each other's sticks.

5.—The game will commence with the ball placed in the centre of the ground; a champion from each side will place himself 20 yards from the ball; the remaining players of each side 20 yards in the rear of their respective champions; at a given signal the champions will charge for first hit.

6.—Polo chargers are not to exceed 13-2 in height.

7.—The game is won by the ball being struck between the flags of a goal.

THE MADRAS ARMY.

IT is still doubtful whether five, seven, or ten regiments of the Madras native infantry will be reduced. The local Government, pushed into a corner, accept the lowest number; the Supreme Government, with supreme contempt for the local, advocate the latter. Possibly the Secretary of State will take the happy mean. What is to become of the officers who will then be turned adrift to increase with their police *confreres* the local army of martyrs? Might it not be well to put a stop at once to the Indian Civil Service Competition Examination at home, and to obtain recruits for the Civil Service from among the most able of unemployed military officers? Mysore and Coorg afford us numerous examples of civil, military, revenue, and judicial officers. The temporary suspension of the supply of "wallahs" might cause annoyance at home, but this is as nothing compared with the duty of the Indian Government to find work for their unemployed military servants. India is too poor to allow of her paying men large salaries for doing nothing. Let the acclimatised, well-disciplined young officer, who can pass the requisite test have the chance of earning his bread by the sweat of his brow in a civil capacity. We do not want to dragoon the country, but we take it that a young fellow who adds to a good head, and ample knowledge, familiarity with military routine, should prove a more efficient revenue officer than your average wallah fresh from the "crammer," and green as grass.—*Madras Mail*, Nov. 17.

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE Secretary of State for War has decided that the issue of furniture to mess establishments shall be discontinued.—*Indian Army Gazette*, Nov. 16.

TROOPS coming to India from stations at which wicker helmets are the regulation head-dress, will in future bring with them to India the helmets in their possession. These head-dresses will be worn in India the full further period which would have been required at the station from which the troops have come, and will, when worn out, be replaced by head-dresses of the pattern in use at the time in India.—*Ibid.*

NO ESCAPE.—Two Irishmen, on a sultry night immediately after their arrival in India, took refuge underneath the bed-clothes from a skirmishing party of mosquitoes. At last one of them, gasping from heat, ventured to peep beyond the bulwarks, and by chance espied a fire-fly which had strayed into the room. Arousing his companion with a punch, he said, "Fergus, it's no use. Ye might as well come out. Here's one of the crayters searchin for us wid a lantern."—*Ibid.*

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.—The Government have for sometime past been troubled with appeals from discharged soldiers, who may have fallen into distress in this country, and who, finding their stay inconvenient or impossible, desire to return to their country. Many of such soldiers have families, whom, of course, they wish to take with them. The Government have done their best to help them with passages. But a stop is to be put to this for the future. When soldiers receive their discharge with permission to remain in India, they are to state whether they are married or unmarried, and have a family or not, when they will be informed whether in case of distress hereafter the Government will help them with free passages to England or elsewhere.—*Ibid.*

MR. MACNABB, Deputy Commissioner of Simla, goes, we hear, to Peshawur as Deputy Commissioner under Major Pollock.—*Mofussilite*, Nov. 18.

CAPTAIN SHERIDAN, Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, died at Allahabad on the 11th instant. For some months the deceased had been in ill health and he was of more than seventy summers.—*Ibid.*

A VICTIM TO LIQUOR.—A Mr. Cross, a resident of Intally, gave information to the police of the following events, of rather a painful character. He stated that a friend of his named Charles Marsh, who had returned a few days ago from Assam, had applied to him for lodgings, and he had allowed him to occupy a portion of his house temporarily. For some days past the young man had been drinking, and was almost in a chronic state of intemperance, and yesterday morning on going into his room he found him dead on the floor. The unfortunate young man had, it appears, a sum at his credit with his agents in Calcutta, out of which he had been drawing instalments ever since his return, a balance being still due to him; and it is currently reported that he is a son of the Mayor of Yarmouth, Mr. A. Marsh.—*Englishman*, Nov. 19.

CAPTAIN GRACE, Deputy Commissioner on leave, has been posted to the Dumoh district.—*Central India Times*, Nov. 20.

CAPTAIN C. H. PLOWDEN, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, has been transferred from the Dumoh to the Nursingpore district.—*Ibid.*

ASSISTANT SURGEON EDIS, M.B., has been appointed to these provinces and is to take over the medical charge of the Chindwara district.—*Ibid.*

LIEUT. JONES, Assistant Commissioner, has applied for permission to resign his appointment in the Central Provinces' Commission.—*Ibid.*

MR. A. MARRIOTT, late Assistant District Superintendent of Police, has been appointed Superintendent of the Central Jail, Nagpore, as a temporary measure.—*Ibid.*

THE honorary rank of assistant surgeon has been conferred on that most deserving and popular medical officer, Mr. Thomas King, Civil Surgeon of Dumoh.—*Ibid.*

THE office of the Superintending Engineer, Nagpore Circle, has been ordered into Nagpore from Kamptee, preparatory to its being wound up and finally dissolved.—*Ibid.*

MR. STANBOROUGH, officiating District Superintendent of Police, Belaspore, has obtained three months' privilege leave from the date on which he makes over charge to Mr. Hamilton.—*Ibid.*

MR. C. BERNARD, Commissioner, accompanied by Messrs. Oldham, Blanford, Medlicott and Hughes, of the Government Geological Survey, left the station for Chanda this morning.—*Ibid.*

MR. C. GRANT, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner left for Bombay last Wednesday, to give final instructions regarding the printing of the Central Provinces Gazetteer, which work has recently been revised and edited by that gentleman. Mr. Grant's preface to this publication is a quite masterpiece of its kind, and in an historical, descriptive, geological, and statistical point of view, leaves no item of information untouched regarding these provinces.—*Ibid.*

THE news received by last mail that Mr. John Scarlet Campbell, late Judicial Commissioner of these provinces, intends to return to India and is expected to arrive in Bombay about the 20th December next, has taken everybody by surprise. Many are the conjectures as to his reasons for thus forfeiting nearly half of his leave.—*Ibid.*

THE Government has directed the Superintendent of Political Pensions to stop the pension allowed to Khajah Begum, daughter of the late Shahibzaddah Zaffer-ood-deen, of the Mysore family, as a token of displeasure on account of certain misbehaviour on her part.—*Indian Daily News*, Nov. 17.

WE learn on good authority that it has been determined to abolish twenty deputy collectorships by the end of the present year. It is further intended to do away with nineteen tahsildarships within the same period, and as many sub-magistrateships.—*Madras Athenæum*, Nov. 17.

THE Rev. Mr. Laing, officiating chaplain of Jullundur, is to officiate as chaplain of Kussowlie during the absence of the Rev. C. Toussaint, on three months' privilege leave, or until further orders.—*Mofussilite*, Nov. 16.

THE A Battery, 22nd Brigade R. A., Captain Manderson, with mountain guns, marched into the station yesterday from Jutogh, and is encamped near the Artillery Lines.—*Ibid.*

A SALUTE of artillery yesterday announced the arrival in the station (Umballa) of Major-General J. W. Fitzmayer, C. B., R. H. A., on tour, as Inspector of Artillery, Northern Division.—*Ibid.*

CAPTAIN M. RAMSAY having been forced by the condition of his health to leave Umballa in anticipation of the leave on medical certificate for which he has applied, Major C. N. McMullin, B. S. C., has been nominated by Colonel Hawthorne, commanding the station, to the cantonment magistracy, subject to confirmation.—*Ibid.*

A CIVIL suit is likely to come off in all this month in the Deputy Commissioner's Court, Delhi, the plaintiff in the case being a Mr. Belle of Lahore, the defendant, Mrs. Webb of Delhi. The suit has reference to the charge of kidnapping instituted by the defendant against Mrs. Belle in September, and alluded to in these columns at the time.—*Ibid.*

FEVER continues to rage in Jullundur. It is probable the 92nd Gordon Highlanders will be immediately marched out of that station, and encamped. We are sorry to say that the malady has not, as we supposed, left this station (Umballa), but that on the contrary it has got amongst H. M.'s 106th Foot, whose two hospitals were full a few days ago. The malady is said to be again disappearing, but for that, or that it is non-contagious, we do not vouch.—*Ibid.*

THE "Englishman's" Hydrabad correspondent writes that Captain Finglass, who was recently stabbed while passing in a palanquin through the city, was an Eurasian gentleman whose family has been settled at Hydrabad for at least two generations. Captain Finglass himself was in command of one of the Nizam's regiments, and did not belong to the Minister's reformed force.

HIS HIGHNESS SIRAMUDI RAJAHYE HINDUSTAN RAJ RAJENDOR SREE MAHARAJAH DHEERAJ SEWAEE RAM SINGH BAHADOOR, Rajah of Jeypore, G. C. S. I., and a member of the Governor General's Council for making laws and regulations, arrived at the presidency yesterday morning, November 16. Intelligence of His Highness's arrival had only reached town late on Monday evening. He was met at the Howrah railway station by Captain Brooke, A. D. C. to His Excellency the Viceroy, and Mr. Girdlestone, officiating under-secretary in the Foreign Department, and was by them conducted to the steam ferry boat. On alighting on the Calcutta side of the river, His Highness was received by Mr. Aitchison, officiating secretary in the Foreign Department. A viceregal carriage, and an escort, furnished by the 11th Bengal Cavalry, in charge of Captain Graham Birch, Brigade Major, and a native officer, was waiting at Armenian Ghat to convey His Highness to Palmhurst, the house taken for his residence at Alipore. The Maharajah was accompanied thither by Mr. Aitchison, Captain Brooke, and Mr. Girdlestone, who took leave of him at the door of his residence. The Maharajah received a salute of 19 guns.—*Englishman*, Nov. 17.

A POLICE officer, about to apply for leave to appear before the usual examination committee, received, a few weeks since, the now well-known notice dispensing with his services. He thereupon asked whether he could attend the examination and might obtain the usual gratuity. The electric wire brought the following reply:—"Need not attend examination; leave impracticable; gratuity doubtful."—*Indian Daily News.*

THE two companies of the 3-60th Rifles located here leave Bangalore by train for Bellary about the 20th of the month. We believe they have been here for the last six months.—*Bangalore Herald*, Nov. 16.

A TELEGRAM was received in the station yesterday ordering the 2-19th Regiment to proceed to Calcutta forthwith. The regiment is to be there about the beginning of December, and has consequently but little time left to make preparations for its departure. Has this anything to do with the expected visit of the Duke of Edinburgh to India?—*Ibid.*

RETRENCHMENT.—We learn that the Supreme Government have directed the local authorities to call upon the heads of the respective departments in this presidency to submit, at the beginning of every month, a tabular statement showing the number of *employés*, with a view of seeing whether any saving might not be effected.—*Madras Times*, Nov. 15.

MR. R. C. WHEELER.—We regret to record the death, on Friday evening last, of Mr. R. C. Wheeler, sanitary inspector of the Madras Municipality. Mr. Wheeler died at the house of Dr. Conran on the Poonamallee Road, at the age of 34.—*Ibid.*

IN consequence of the present financial pressure, it has been decided to postpone the survey which had been ordered of the Midnapore district, and to break up the Cooch Behar party as soon as the Survey operations in that district are completed. The Midnapore survey will be hereafter executed by the party now engaged in surveying the Hooghly district.—*Pioneer*, Nov. 19.

WE hear from Peshawur that although all the arrangements for the fair there are completed, but very few, if any, traders are expected. Rumours of "the sore sickness" have probably travelled far and wide, and acted as an effectual drag upon commercial enterprise. Seeing how much sickness still lingers in the valley matters are perhaps on the whole best as they are.—*Ibid.*

FORT POLICE COURT.—22ND NOV.

(Before NANA MOROJEE, Esq.)

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—George Dual, a seaman of the ship Hydrabad, was charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship, and was sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment.

SUSPECTED OF THEFT.—Goolab Kali Khan, a vagrant, was charged with having in his possession a quantity of postage stamps, suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained. The man was convicted and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

ASSAULT.—Dinshaw Merwanjee was convicted of committing an assault against the person of one Hurry Madhowjee, and sentenced to pay a fine of ten rupees, of which five rupees was to go to complainant.

DEMANDING MORE THAN LEGAL FARE.—Mahomed Sirdar, a buggy-driver, was charged at the instance of Mr. William Day, chief officer of the steam ship Phlox, with demanding more than the legal fare for his public conveyance, and was fined three rupees.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—Narayen Raghoo was charged with embezzling fourteen hundred brooms, of the value of Rs. 32-8, the property of Minguel DeSouza, and was on conviction sentenced to five months' hard labour.

GAMBLING.—Ebram Mahomed and Dadabhoy Cursetjee were charged with gaming on a public place this day, and were fined five rupees each; or in default to undergo ten days' imprisonment.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—22ND Nov.

(Before R. H. SHOWELL, Esq.)

ASSAULT.—Lowa Manchund was charged with committing an assault against the person of Rama Shimker, and was fined five rupees.

ILLICIT SALE OF SPIRITUOUS LIQUOR.—Bustou Ithoo, a toddy-drawer, was fined five rupees, on a charge of illicitly selling spirituous liquor by retail at Mahim.—Bustou Salvadore and Dwarkee, woman, were also fined ten rupees each for a similar offence.

THEFTS.—Hurry Narrayen was sentenced to five months' imprisonment for stealing a bullock, of the value of Rs. 40, belonging to Yaddoo Nana.—Rama Woossa was charged with stealing silver ornaments, value Rs. 17, belonging to Tannoo Rama, and was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.—Babajee Jeyram and Essoo Sooroba were charged with stealing a quantity of longcloth, of the value of Rs. 10, the property of the Royal Spinning and Weaving Company. On conviction the first prisoner was sentenced to receive ten stripes, and the second to be imprisoned with hard labour for a month.

BANKS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts
On London at 6 months' sight above £50 at 1s. 11 3/4d. per Re.
4 ,, ,, at 1s. 11 5/8d. ,,
3 ,, ,, at 1s. 11 9/16d. ,,
2 ,, ,, at 1s. 11 1/2d. ,,
1 ,, ,, at 1s. 11 7/16d. ,,
On demand.......................... at 1s. 11 3/8d. ,,
On Scotland and Ireland ....
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight .... } at 1s. 11 5/16d. ,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Coconada, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochowfoo, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months.. 6 per cent.
6 do. .... 5 ,,
3 do. .... 3 ,,

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 19th November 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

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LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.—{ The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receives Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—

Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.
BRANCHES IN INDIA.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 3/4 per Rupee.
4 do. 1/11 5/8 ,,
3 do. 1/11 9/16 ,,
2 do. 1/11 1/2 ,,
1 do. 1/11 7/16 ,,
On demand 1/11 3/8 ,,
On Scotland 1/11 3/8 ,,

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTERESTS.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5
Do. 24 do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 6th November, 1869.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Jollyboat, lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

FOR SALE, a HANDSOME GREY ARAB CHARGER, 14.2 high, 7 years old. Quiet in harness, good action, fast, and up to weight. Price Rs. 800. For further particulars apply to X. Y. Z., office of this paper.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3-4 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

		Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
No. 1 Cigars	per thousand.	90 0	100 0
No. 2 Cheroots and Cigars..........	,,	0	50 0
No. 3 Cigars	,,	●	45 0

CLARO, light and delicately flavoured.
OSCURO, rich, aromatic, and full flavoured.
Of the same brand which has been repeatedly pronounced by competent Connoisseurs to be
THE FINEST IMPORTED.
Fresh supplies on Sale by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—

Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for	1859	£228,314
Do.	1861	292,402
Do.	1863	341,668
Do.	1865	414,733
Do.	1867	460,553
Showing an increase over	1859 of	£232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life premiums for	1860	£73,150
Do.	1862	105,703
Do.	1864	152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st January 1869.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION,

FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A. D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E. C.

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LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period of nearly One Hundred and Fifty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured.

The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy-holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured, or as an immediate Cash payment.

The following are examples of the total Bonus additions, made to the 31st December 1865, on Policies on which Twenty Annual Premiums had been paid.

Age at Entry.	Sum assured.	Bonus additions.
	£	£ s. d.
25	1000	251 1 0
35	1000	306 11 0
45	1000	336 2 0
55	1000	358 17 0

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

The Premiums have been computed from the most recent information on the subject of European mortality in India, and they will be reduced to the corresponding English rates on the return to Europe of the persons whose lives are Assured.

Premiums may be made payable either yearly or half-yearly.

Policies on lives of Military Officers in civil employ issued at the Civilian Rates.

Risks on Male Parsee and Eurasian lives, under 40, accepted at European Rates.

Medical Fees and Stamps are paid by the Corporation.

EXAMPLES OF THE EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.

Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birth-day.	For the whole term of Life.		Age next birth day.	For the terms of one and seven years respectively.	
	With profits.	Without profits.		One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	38 11 4	34 13 4	35	29 6 0	30 0 0
30	40 0 0	36 0 0	40	30 0 0	31 13 4
40	48 14 0	44 0 0	45	34 12 0	38 3 4
50	64 2 0	57 11 4	50	39 10 8	43 13 4
60	92 0 0	82 12 8			

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

Further information, forms of Application, and Prospectuses can be had on application to EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Agents for Bombay.

Bombay, 15th November 1869.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO LET, Furnished, one of the BEST ROOMS in Grant Buildings. Apply 3001, office of this Paper.

Bombay, 17th November, 1869.

TO LET; with immediate possession, the TOP FLOOR of a House No. 3, in Meadow Street, over Mrs. Hern's Millinery Establishment, suitable for Residence or Offices, with the use of a Cook-room on the ground floor. For Rent and other particulars apply to M. B. COHEN & Co.

TO LET, a GOOD SIZE SHOP in Meadow Street. Rent Rs. 150. Apply to Oak Lane, 14th October, 1869. FLOWER & Co.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Breach Candy. Rs. 200. Oak Lane, 14th October, 1869. FLOWER & Co.

TO LET, on MALABAR HILL, Eighteen BUNGALOWS, Rs. 150 to 350—furnished and unfurnished.

BYCULLA.—Six BUNGALOWS. Rent Rs. 125, 150, 175, 200, 250, and 300.

CHINCHPOOGLY.—Five BUNGALOWS. Rent Rs. 150, 175, 200, 250, and 350—furnished and unfurnished.

MAZAGON.—Six BUNGALOWS. Rent Rs. 100, 100, 200, 200, 200, and 250.

PARELL.—Four BUNGALOWS Rent Rs. 50, 110, 125, and 175.

FORT.—Fourteen RESIDENCES. Rent Rs. 40, 50, 50, 50, 75, 75, 80, 100, 100, 100, 125, 125, 350, and 400.

FORT.—Eighteen OFFICES. Rent Rs. 40, 50, 50, 50, 50, 50, 100, 120, 125, 150, 150, 200, 250, 300, 300, 300, and 400.

Oak Lane, 14th October, 1869. FLOWER & Co.

TO LET, a few GODOWNS in the Fort and at Colaba. For particulars apply to Oak Lane, 14th October, 1869. FLOWER & Co.

WRITING INKS,

MANUFACTURED BY
BLACKWOOD & Co.,
as used, exclusively, in all the
GOVERNMENT OFFICES,
And by all the leading Public Companies in London; by their fluidity and ready flow are especially adapted for use in India.

BLACK WRITING FLUID.

		Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
No. 1 Sixpenny size, each as. 6..............	per doz.	3 0	3 8
No. 2 One Shilling size, each as. 12	,,	6 0	7 0
No. 3 One Shilling and Sixpenny size, each Rs. 1¼	,,	12 0	14 0

COPYING INK.

No. 1 or Ninepenny size, each as. 10..........	per doz.	6 0	7 0
No. 2 or One Shilling and Sixpenny size, each Rs. 1¼	,,	12 0	14 0
No. 3 or Three Shilling size, each Rs. 2 ..	,,	20 0	22 0

BLUE BLACK WRITING FLUID.

No. 1 or Sixpenny size, each as. 6	per doz.	3 0	3 8
No. 2 or Ninepenny size, each as. 10	,,	6 0	7 0
No. 3 or One Shilling and Sixpenny size, each Rs. 1¼	,,	12 0	14 0
No. 4 or Two Shilling and Sixpenny size, each Rs. 1¾	,,	18 0	21 0

RUBIAN WRITING FLUID,
A brilliantly rich red ink.

No. 1 or Ninepenny size, each as. 10	per doz.	6 0	7 0
No. 2 or One Shilling and Sixpenny size, each Rs. 1¼	,,	12 0	14 0

INK POWDERS.

For of immediate production excellent Black or Red Ink (especially adapted for the use of residents in the Mofussil).

Sixpenny size, each as. 6	per doz.	3 8	4 0
One Shilling size, as. 12	,,	7 0	8 0
Two Shilling size, Rs. 1½	,,	13 0	15 0
Three Shilling and Sixpenny size, each Rs. 2½	,,	25 0	28 0

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TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

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IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS,
for all parts of the world.
SOLID MAHOGANY
BED ROOM FURNITURE,
Entirely free from Veneer, very suitable for extreme climates.
HORSEHAIR AND SPRING MATTRESSES,
and every Description of Bedding for India and the Colonies.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
Of the above goods sent free by post to every part of the world to which there is Book Post.
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WATCHES Of all kinds	CLOCKS Of all kinds.	GOLD JEWELLERY Of the Newest Designs
LEVER.	DRAWING-ROOM.	BRACELETS.
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CHRONOGRAPH.	HALL AND SHOP.	NECKLACES.

GOLD LEVER HUNTERS, 14, 18, 23, and 35 Guineas.
SILVER ,, ,, 5, 7, 11, and 20 ,,

Mr. BENSON, who holds the appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, has just published two Pamphlets, enriched and embellished with Illustrations—one upon Watch and Clock Making, and the other upon Artistic Gold Jewellery. These are sent post free on application. Persons living abroad can select the article required, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

ORDERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO
25, OLD BOND STREET; and THE CITY STEAM WORKS, 58 & 60, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON;
Or, if preferred, to H. S. KING & Co. (late Smith, Elder, & Co.) Bombay, of whom can be obtained the Illustrated Pamphlets.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—

Just landed several Hand Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason, & Co., with suction and delivery Hose. Rs. 1,100 each.

Also, now in the Harbour and daily expected to be landed, Portable Steam Engines, by Clayton and Shuttleworth, having enlarged Fire Boxes suitable for burning wood fuel.

10 Horse Power..............................	Rs. 3,200
8 ,, ,, ...	,, 2,600
6 ,, ,, ...	,, 2,200

Lift Pumps, 6 and 8 inch bore.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets, 6, 7, and 8 Feet long, Nos. 20 and 24 Gauge.
A few Iron Plate Girders, 33 Feet long, 24 inches deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per running foot.
Fresh Portland Cement, in 4 cwt. Casks.
Tools.—Bar and Plate Iron.
Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.
Bombay, 19th October, 1869.

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One Pumping Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.
One Circumferenter, complete.

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This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.

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KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

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The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
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desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross," as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

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Sole Agents for the WANZER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY and the BRITTANIA SEWING MACHINE COMPANY for the City of London.
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N.B.—Price Lists can be procured from, and orders sent direct or through Messrs. Balmer, Lawrie, & Co., Calcutta; and also, of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay.

LEA and PERRINS'

CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
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The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to
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Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

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The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates; also on Ships in Harbour.

The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent. per annum.

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John Bingham, Esq.
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T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq.
William Dalgish, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.
William Hickman, Esq.
R. W. Kelley, Esq.
George B. Kerferd, Esq.
Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
John T. Pagan, Esq.
Clare Sewell Read, Esq.
John Sharp, Esq.
N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
J. B. Thomson, Esq.
C. J. Thomas, Esq.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.
BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.
AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.
PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to LAWRENCE & Co., Agents in Bombay.

Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868.

SALES BY AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.

No. 19, MEADOW STREET.

SALE of JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, WATCHES, FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.

Rustomjee Pestonjee has received instructions to submit to public auction, commencing on Thursday next, the 25th November, at 1 o'clock, the remainder of the stock of Messrs. Thornhill and Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, at their premises, No. 8, Meadow Street, consisting of English jewellery of all descriptions, English and Geneva watches, English, French and American clocks, silver and plated goods, eye-glasses and spectacles, opera glasses, papier mache and other fancy articles, &c., &c.

Watch and Clock materials, shop fittings and furniture, large fire-proof safe, &c, &c., will be sold on Friday, the 26th instant.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

Bombay, 23rd November, 1869.

MESSRS. HEERALALL & Co.

AUCTION SALE.

On Thursday, the 25th November 1869, at 2 P.M., Messrs. Heeralall and Company will sell by public auction, at their rooms, in Hummum Street, No. 9, the undermentioned articles, viz:—

1 clock by Savoury and Sons of London.
A fast Arab, goes in carriage.
Few pairs of kerosine table lamps.
Few spare tops of reading lamps, few pieces of furniture, containing couches, iron and blackwood bedstead, rocking, and easy chairs, mahogany dressing glasses, bronze, table lamps, bookshelves, plated tea set, blackwood carved table, ladies' work table, pianoforte, Geneva watches, diamond ring, &c.

HEERALALL & Co.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,

3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of COALS, SAVED from the BURNT SHIP COMMODORE PERRY.

This day, Tuesday, the 23rd instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by public auction, at Mazagon Darookhana,—About 600 to 700 tons Davidson West Hartley coals, in two lots.

N. B.—25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

Bombay, 23rd November 1869. CRAWFORD & Co.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

To-morrow, Wednesday, the 24th instant, Messrs. Nusserwanjee, Culliandass and Co., will sell by public auction, at 1 o'clock P.M., at their rooms, Meadow Street, No. 30, opposite the late premises of the Bank of Bombay:—

On account of the first purchasers, Nersey Heerjee and Gordhun Pitamber—
A quantity of 2½ lbs. madapollam.
3 bales scarlet army cloth.
2 ditto blue ditto ditto
2 ditto green ditto ditto
2 cases white mull.
4 ditto bookmuslin No. 1 to 2.
3 ditto flannels and coatings.
3 ditto Spanish stripes.
3 ditto T red prints.
2 bales superior rugs or blankets.
2 cases Turkish tobacco.
150 gallons turpentine.
300 ditto raw oil.
30 hundred weights buff paints
3 cases cutlery.
2 ditto superior Paris Venil chocklets.
10 ditto spool thread No. 10 to 50.
2 ditto tin tea and spice canisters, brushes, large brushes and 1 cloth press.
On account of the concerned—
G M—2 cases double and single barrel guns.
On account and at the risk of Premjee Soonderjee and Dam odhu Soonderjee—
V M—109-112-2—cases Coromandel handkerchiefs.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

No. 10, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

This day, Tuesday, the 23rd instant, Messrs. S. Shricristnajee and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale of piece goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of grey shirtings, longcloths, &c., &c.

10 bales grey shirtings, 8½ lb.
6 ditto ditto madapollams.
10 ditto ditto domestics.
1 case alabaster time-pieces.
1 case hand lamps.
200 dozen powder flasks.
2 cases soap.
On account and at the risk of the Indentor, Ebramjee Allibhoy—
1 case varnish.
On account of Indentor, Allibhoy Hussainally—
1 case varnish.
1 case oval brass frames for photograph of different sizes.
On account and at the risk of the first purchaser Jussa Comma.
4 pair double and single light wall shades.
11 pair vase lamps.
3 hanging moon lamps.
On account and at the risk of the first purchaser Allibhoy Salojee.
10 gross key rings.
2 set stock and dies.
6 scale beams.

Bombay, 23rd Nov., 1869. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

BENNETT and COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and richly open carved blackwood and English walnutwood and mahogany household furniture, handsome chandeliers by Nash, valuable clocks, first-rate musical boxes, rich flower vases and pots with trays, &c., at Meadow Street, Fort, opposite the "Gazette" Office.

This day, the 23rd instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and richly open carved blackwood and English walnutwood and mahogany furniture, consisting of richly carved circular pier and sofa tables, easy, predieu, and drawing room chairs, a handsome English mahogany large Ottoman with green and gold damask, a richly carved blackwood do., a pair of rich cut 6 light chandeliers, a do. do. 3 light wall gerandoles, a first-rate large musical box playing 24 tunes with 3 cylinders, valuable alabaster 8 day clocks, handsome gilt 8 days alarming and palanquin ditto, with mechanical figures and music, a pair of handsome English brass inlaid and gilt large show cases, flowered hall lamps and verandah lanterns, English mahogany clothes press, handsomely carved four-post bedstead dressing and washing tables, gown presses, ladies' writing and work tables, rich vases with Dresden figures, a large ice box, garden pumps, a few boxes of brandy, pictures, sets of flower pots with trays and sundry other articles, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE GOODS AND TWIST.

To-morrow, Wednesday the 24th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at their rooms the following:—

106	Bales	300 lbs	each No.	20	Water Twist
89	ditto	300 lbs	ditto	30	ditto
18	ditto	300 lbs	ditto	16	ditto
16	ditto	300 lbs	ditto	18	ditto
5	ditto	300 lbs	ditto	20	Mule Twist
10	ditto	300 lbs	ditto	30	ditto
43	ditto	Grey shirtings 8½ lbs 39 inches 38 yards.			

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE and HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, best shell pattern silverware, Elkington's plated glass and porcelainware, a splendid mahogany semi-grand piano, carriages, horses, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On Monday, the 29th instant, Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the above mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, best shell pattern silverware, plated glass and porcelainware, a splendid mahogany semi-grand piano, carriages, horses, &c.. the property of Colonel Thacker.

Full particulars will be given hereafter

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated glass and porcelainware, a first class mahogany grand square piano, by Collard and Collard. A first rate sewing machine by Linger in good working order, also (if not previously disposed of by private contract.) A handsome English-built sociable by S. Marks, and a set of English plated mounted harness, &c. at Middle Colaba opposite to the Post office chowkey.

On Thursday, the 25th instant, Messrs. Bennett & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and procelainware, piano, carriage, horses, &c., the property of C. A. Stuart, Esq., changing residence; the same comprises a set of rich cut glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast, and dessert services, best plated ware, such as a set of dish covers containing 4, cruet, egg, pickle, and liqueur frames, ice pitcher, bread basket, a mahogany case containing a set of best electro-plated lily patten spoons and forks for 12 persons, cutlery, &c., richly open carved blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining tables in two pieces, a set of camp do. 1 2 do., sideboards, dining-room chairs, circular, pier, and sofa tables, easy, perdieu, and drawing-room chairs, chiffoniers, teapoys, a handsome centre Ottoman, French kerosine and table argand lamps, a bronze three-light argand do., a first-rate musical box playing 8 tunes, with drum, bell, castenette, rich Etruscan vases, pictures, a first-rate sewing machine by Singer in good working order, gentleman's writing table, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, toilet and chevar glasses, chest of drawer, clothes and gown presses, light bedroom chairs, dispense articles, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

A remarkably light English-built Sociable by S. Marks, and harness complete.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and elegantly carved blackwood and English walnutwood household furniture, best plated, glass and porcelain ware, handsome argand chandeliers (if not previously disposed of by private contract), a first-class English mahogany Boudoir Grand piano by Broadwood and Sons, a remarkably light English-built open carriage by Holman of Long Acre, a do. do. circular glass fronted miniature brougham by Lewis of Salisbury, a pair of handsome well-matched high-caste Arab grey carriage horses, 15 hands high young, both of which go in single and double Harness, a fast-trotting grey Australian brougham horse, height 15½, a handsome bay Arab riding do., height 14-2, valuable books, &c., at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.

On Monday, the 6th, and Tuesday, the 7th proximo, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the very valuable and elegantly carved blackwood and English walnutwood household furniture, plate, plated, glass, and porcelainware, piano, carriages, horses, books, &c. the property of Lostock Reid Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

Cane and Company's Patent Freezing Machine, just received from Paris, makes four pounds block of ice.

Bombay, 23rd November, 1869. BENNETT & Co.

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AGENTS—LONDON, Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS, Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.